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Paint Production Federation Doings—pages 41 to 47B

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 17 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 26, 1942

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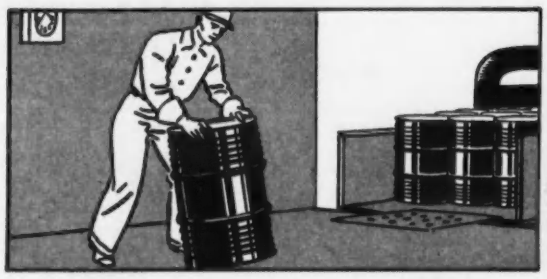
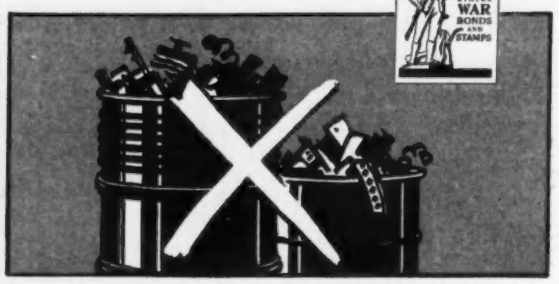
MAKE THE BEST OF WHAT WE HAVE

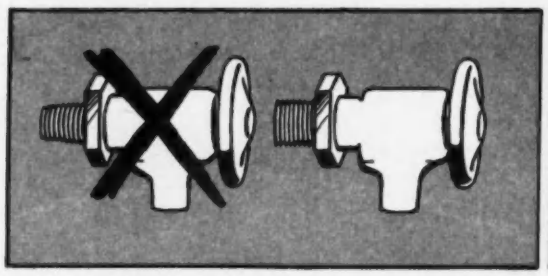
Drums and tank cars form the necessary supply line from the chemical manufacturer to your plant—without them it is impossible to ship the synthetic organic chemicals you need. Now it is more important than ever before that empty drums and tank cars be immediately returned—in good condition—to speed present deliveries and to insure future deliveries. To insure maximum use of every drum, please . . .



1. Return drums to the plant from which they came as soon as they are empty.

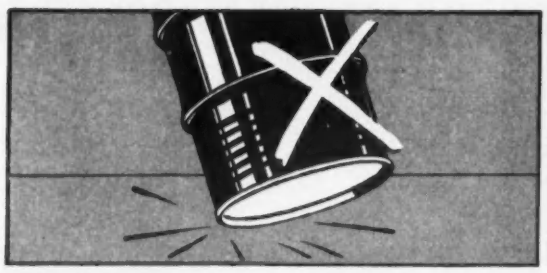


2. Don't use drums for transporting or storing other materials.

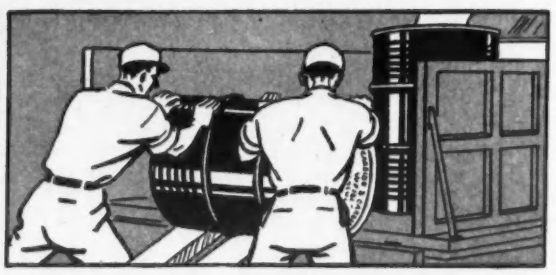


3. Use straight, threaded spigots. Tapered, threaded spigots tear out bungs.

4. Don't rinse empty drums. For return shipment just replace bungs tightly.



5. Handle drums with care. Dropping drums will spring the seams, and ruin them for further use.



6. Safety First! Always roll or hoist drums off and on trucks or loading platforms.

Reprints of this advertisement suitable for posting on bulletin boards are available without charge.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

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PRODUCERS OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

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RECEIVED OCT 26 1942 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

N.P.V.L.A. Is Ready For 'Home' Convention

OPD Washington Bureau

An extensive review of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry's accomplishments in the last year and a presentation of its current and future problems in the wartime economy will be distributed to the membership of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association October 28 to 30, the days originally designated for the annual meeting of the organization which was cancelled in conformity with the request of government transportation officials. As though it were a convention in fact, the proceedings will be fully reported in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for November 2, together with an account of the statutory meeting to be held October 29, at which officers will be elected.

Facts, figures, expert analyses, viewpoints and suggestions with respect to every phase of industry functioning will be furnished by mail to members for study, so that they may be informed and guided. Designated as a "convention-at-home," this method of presentation has been planned to give a maximum of information and to supply in effect the benefits which would be obtained by actual sessions. Fea-

—Continued on page 40C

Tax Bill Signed By President

OPD Washington Bureau

The biggest tax bill in history, estimated to raise close to $10,000,000,000 of new revenues annually to offset some of the huge expenditures for war, was signed by President Roosevelt October 21.

Before the year is out work is to be started by Congress on the preparation of another huge tax bill which will be designed to raise in the neighborhood of $6,000,000,000 of additional revenues. President Roosevelt is also expected to call soon for additional social security legislation which he has said will likely increase the payroll tax, frozen in the tax bill at one percent each on employee and employer for 1943.

The new tax bill contains many provisions of direct interest to the in-

—Continued on page 40

Totaquine Standard Revision Approved

Revision of the U.S.P. XII monograh on totaquine has been approved as proposed consequent to the conference in Washington September 1 (see OPD for October 5, page 7).

Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, says that the new text will be released as soon as a minor detail in the assay procedure has been adjusted.

The new standard is stated thus:—

It contains not less than 7 percent and not more than 12 percent of anhydrous quinine, and a total of not less than 70 percent and not more than 80 percent of the anhydrous crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, the designation "crystallizable alkaloids" referring to cinchonidine, cinchonine, quinidine, and quinine.

Po-Yok Oil Proves Much Like Tung Oil

In its search for Empire substitutes for tung oil the British Imperial Institute has given a measure of consideration to the oil expressed from the kernels of the fruit of the po-yok tree (*Afrolicania elaeosperma*), native to Sierra Leone and other parts of tropical West Africa, which is closely related to oiticica. This oil has been investigated for almost twenty-five

—Continued on page 40A

Over-All Materials, Manpower, Mobilization Asked in Congress

Complete wartime mobilization of the nation's resources in both materials and manpower was asked in a bill presented in the house by Chairman J. H. Tolan, Dem., Calif., of the special committee on defense migration. The Office of War Mobilization would be guided by a committee on requirements and program. Chairman Tolan stated that the basic purpose of the bill would be:—

To inventory and mobilize all the economic resources of the United States including man power, facilities, materials, technical and scientific knowledge, and natural resources for maximum use in the provision of military and essential civilian needs and to adjust and stabilize the economy in accordance with the needs of full mobilization and other conditions created by war.

The proposed setup calls for a Director of War Mobilization, appointed by the President, with a $20,000 salary annually. Under the war mobilizer would be the four following constituant officers:—

1. Production and supply—Empowered to review all outstanding government contracts and renegotiate such contracts as it deemed necessary. It would allocate all production resources, except manpower.
2. Man-power supply—To allocate man power as between combat and other essential needs, and to "arrange for and supervise the transfer of workers from plant to plant, industry to industry and area to area in accordance with the needs of war mobilization."
3. Technological mobilization—Organizing scientific knowledge, techniques and personnel.
4. Economic stabilization—Having jurisdiction over Federal regulation of civilian purchasing power, prices, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsi-

—Continued on page 56

Materials Program Branch Chief Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Walter E. Heller, president of Walter E. Heller & Co., commercial financing and factoring firm of Chicago and New York, has been appointed chief of the Materials Program Branch of the Program Coordination Division of the War Production Board.

The branch, a part of the Office of Program Determination, headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice-chairman of WPB, will obtain authoritative estimates of material requirements from all major claimants for resources covering their needs, and estimates of material supply of all needed resources.

With such information, the branch will first consolidate total estimates of material requirements and supply in the form of trial balances and ad-

—Continued on page 40

WPB Ass't Director Of Operations Resigns

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of C. H. Matthiessen, jr., Assistant Director General for Operations, has been accepted by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, to become effective November 1. Mr. Matthiessen has resigned for personal reasons which make it necessary for him to return to his home in Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Nelson, in a letter of regret accepting the resignation, said he expects Mr. Matthiessen to continue to serve the War Production Board on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Matthiessen came to Washington in February, 1941, as Executive Assistant in the General Products Group of the Office of Production Management. He has been Assistant Deputy Director in the Materials Division, OPM; Chief of the Bureau of Priorities, WPB, and on July 28, 1942, became Assistant Director General for Operations.

Minneapolis Regional Head

Appointment of F. Peavey Heffelfinger as regional director for Minneapolis has been announced by Wade T. Childress, Deputy Director General for Field Operations.

Mr. Heffelfinger has been deputy regional director, in charge of priorities and conservation. He is vice-president of F. H. Peavey & Co., one of the largest operators of grain ele-

—Continued on page 38

Chemical Allocations Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

October allocations for other than direct military uses were released October 21 by the Chemicals Branch, War Production Board. It was explained by the branch that allocations are made on the basis of specific end use, insofar as possible, rather than on priority ratings. The purpose of the release is to provide industry with a pattern for which October requests were granted in full, granted in part, or denied. While the program will change from month to month, the pattern will serve as a guide to the areas in which chemicals are most likely to be available.

The allocation requests in most instances do not indicate actual requirements for a given material as industry has reduced its requests in fields where a known shortage exists. The allocations were as follows:—

Acid, Naphthenic, and Naphthenates

Granted in full for use in rubber plasticizers and softeners; rotogravure printing; metal cleaning compounds; lubricating greases and oils; nonsubstitutable paint driers; pigment manufacture processing.

Granted in part for use in semi-important paint driers (50 percent or less); textile finishing (50 percent or less); rust inhibiting compounds (50 percent or less).

Denied for use in all non-essential protective coatings.

Alcohol, Capryl

Granted in full for use in manufacture of dicapryl phthlate: oil additives; ex-

—Continued on page 53

Paint and Varnish Work to Be Done By OPA Standards Division

By Culver S. Ladd

Chief, Food and Drug Section

Administrative order No. 49 of OPA establishing the Standards Division requires the division to perform the basic functions of identifying products and services to which price control is applied. In carrying out these functions as applied specifically to paints, varnishes, and related materials this will require, as the needs arise, development of technical commodity definitions, standards, specifications, and classifications and other quality identifying technics for the use of the price division in its operations. In connection with the pricing of "similar" commodities it will be required to develop methods of determining "fairly equivalent serviceability."

Informative Labeling

Programs are to be developed under the order for informative labeling and assistance given in the preparation of labeling requirements for incorporating in price, rationing, and commodity practices regulations.

When situations warrant there will be initiated and developed, in cooperation with WPB, simplification practices and requirements necessary to effective price control and the adjustment of civilian production to war conditions.

There will be collaboration with other governmental agencies, industrial organizations, and public and private research groups in developing programs designed to make the most effective use of supplies of scarce raw materials, labor, manufacturing, plant, and distribution capacity available for the production of civilian goods.

When it is required by other divisions and branches of OPA to have tests made on paints or related materials it will be the exclusive responsibility of the Standards Division to arrange for and provide results of such tests.

Applications of Paint

The division will act in a consulting capacity to the price, rent, and rationing staffs in the technical analysis, comparison, and evaluation of serv-

—Continued on page 40C

Breeding Flax Resistant to Rust

By A. C. Dillman

Associate Agronomist, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

The United States flax crop of 1942, estimated at 42,500,000 bushels, was the largest of record in spite of much damage by rust. The growing season was generally cool with above-normal rainfall over most of the flax-growing area. These conditions were exceptionally favorable for the flax crop, but were equally favorable for the rust fungus. Bison, the principal variety of flax grown in the North-Central States, is very susceptible to rust. The damage from rust in some localities caused a reduction of 50 percent or more in yield of that variety. In a comparative test of twenty-five varieties at Fargo, N. D., Bison, which was badly rusted, yielded only 13 bushels per acre, whereas 18 new rust-resistant varieties made from 21 bushels to 27 bushels. The growing of resistant varieties is the most practical means of controlling flax rust.

—Continued on page 40B

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Oct. 23, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942	Oct. 24, 1941
138.5	**138.5**	**133.4**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

A somewhat broader field was covered last week by price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs; a few mineral-source chemicals were affected; but the greater measure of activity remained agricultural, with a slight preponderance of reductions—one by OPA order.

The volume of business was big, as a whole, but further diminution was noticeable in the fields of civilian production as producers wrestled with new allocations and the looming of concentration, and distributors got bogged worse in transportation and inventory problems.

Prices were advanced on gum rosins, rosin oil, silver cyanide and nitrate, adeps lanae, soybean meal, lecithin in cocoabutter, Calicut ginger, hoofmeal at Chicago, Argentine canary seed, nitrogenous fertilizer residue in Illinois, and gold-of-pleasure seed.

Prices were reduced on gum turpentine, natural gasoline, chrome acetate solution, dragon's blood, domestic casein, edible and technical lecithin, lemongrass oil, chamomile, stramonium, clover tops, dandelion, saffron, Alexandrian senna siftings, pumpkin seed, quince seed, and some spices.

Closing Markets

London Closing Cable

Citric acid under control. Maximum prices on anhydrous acid, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per pound. Non-anhydrous, 1s. 5d. per pound, delivered, including packages.

Ammonia Prices Issued for 1943

National Ammonia Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, announces to its customers an offer to extend present contracts for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, aqua ammonia in drums, ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate to December 31, 1943.

Present prices, terms and conditions remain the same. In view of prevailing conditions all orders will continue to be subject to du Pont's acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery. In the case of anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, contracts for 1943 are available to those customers who have been served on a spot basis in 1942.

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Rubber Plant Construction Head Named by Jeffers

has announced the appointment of Frank R. Creedon as assistant deputy administrator in charge of new plant construction. Mr. Creedon is at present chief construction engineer in the Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of construction of munitions manufacturing plants.

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Bennett Co. Elects Schuppener Vice-President

Ralph I. Schuppener has been elected vice-president of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steel pails and barrels, Chicago. Mr. Schuppener has been located in Washington for the company for several months in connection with government business on which the Bennett company has been operating at 100 percent for some time. The company, of which Steve Bennett is president, also operates a plant in New Orleans.

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Chemical Industry Asks ODT 18 Change

OPD Washington Bureau

Recommendations were submitted to the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board by the chemical industry October 21 that application of ODT order 18 fixing minimum requirements for loadings of freight cars be handled, insofar as chemicals are concerned, on a container basis rather than upon a commodity basis.

It was pointed out to the branch that because of the many different chemical products it would be almost impossible to designate loadings individually without imposing an undue hardship upon the industry. While it was urged that designations be made by containers, exceptions to this rule, however, should be made to meet particular situations.

The recommendations of the industry will be studied by the various units of the chemicals branch, and if

—Continued on page 38

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Health Clinic to Be Held in Camden Nov. 4

The program for the "Wartime Clinic on Health in Industry," under the auspices of the Manufacturers Committee of the Camden County Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held in the Walt Whitman hotel, Camden, N. J., November 4, follows:—

Address, Charles H. Wagner, vice-president and general manager, Eavenson-Levering Company; address, T. O. Armstrong, personnel director, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.; panel discussion, moderator, G. H. Gehrmann, M. D., medical director, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

George Cameron, personnel director, New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Orena Nadge, chief of nurses, Fairchild Aviation Corporation, Jamaica, L. I.; J. Walter Hough, M. D., chief, Industrial Hygiene Service, New Jersey State Department of Health, and J. Rossnagel, safety, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Address, Dr. Hugh P. Brinton, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington; address, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, N. A. M. consultant on healthful working conditions and author, "An American Doctor's Odyssey."

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Chemical Cotton Pulp M-157 Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Military exemption from the restrictions on deliveries of chemical cotton pulp has been eliminated by amendment of conservation order M-157. So that their requirements will be made known to the administrators of the order, the Army and Navy must now apply for specific authorization to accept deliveries of cotton chemical pulp. The order also was revised so that application for authorization may be made on forms PD-600 and PD-601, standard chemical forms now being used. Forms for the December allocation must be filed on or before November 5.

Under the order, issued July 1, 1942, no producer may deliver and no buyer may accept any chemical cotton pulp without specific authorization by the Director General for Operations. The amended order still provides exception on deliveries by a producer of 2,000 pounds or less of chemical cotton pulp in any one month, in lots of not more than 500 pounds to any one consumer in any month.

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Alcohol Prices to DSC Are Based on Costs

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of "high wines" may establish prices for sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation at their costs of production plus 2 cents per proof-gallon, OPA announced October 23. Maximum prices on sales to DSC cannot be determined under GMPR, it was explained by OPA, on the basis of March sales, since no sales were made to purchasers of the same class until after the March base period. Consequently, specific authorization from OPA would be required for determination of prices.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The War Manpower Commission has distributed among the 65,000 draft boards scattered throughout the country a long list of occupations in the chemical industry considered to be essential or critical, which is to serve as a guide to the boards in passing upon occupational deferment requests. In some industry quarters, however, the feeling prevails that the list is much too limited and that those responsible for its preparation were not thoroughly versed in the technicalities of chemical production.

First off, the objection is raised against inclusion of lubricating oils in the definition of the chemical industry. It is not explained by the commission how this found its way into the definition unless the drafters had in mind oils other than petroleum. No attempt has been made to interpret it, and the boards will be left to their own judgment of its meaning.

But what is most objectionable is the limitation placed upon the definition of chemical operator. The list says that this shall not include operators who tend equipment in accordance with specific instructions, such as contact acid operators or drum fillers. This is a technical operation that should be included in the list, however, industry members said, because of the skill required in performance of such occupation. It is not possible adequately to train a person for such employment within six months, it is added.

Further action by the commission is awaited—but not hopefully.

Go Slow on Alcohol

A word of advice to drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers and other large users of alcohol for nonbeverage purposes:—Don't rush your stocks of alcohol into process between now and November 1 to escape payment of the $2 per gallon floor stock tax. In fact it might be wise to hold on to the alcohol and pay the tax so that you can get the full benefit of the drawback now allowed by law.

The situation this year is the reverse of that of former years when Congress increased the tax on distilled spirits and levied a floor stock tax equal to the amount of the increase. In prior years it was smart to get rid of the alcohol before the tax became effective so that the floor stock tax would not have to be paid. This year, however, drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers, food manufacturers and producers of flavoring extract are entitled to a drawback of $3.75 per gallon on all alcohol used for nonbeverage purposes.

This means that the $3.75 drawback will inure to the benefit of the person who has the alcohol on hand November 1 when the tax falls due. That person can make claim for the entire $3.75. The manufacturer who got rid of the alcohol before November 1 "can't claim notten."

About Government Workers

The house has launched a much-needed investigation of inefficiency in government that promises to be one of most searching analyses of the government's system of hiring personnel and assignment of work ever undertaken.

Strangely enough the investigation was not prompted from the outside, but largely by the complaints of the workers themselves that they did not have enough work to keep them busy. There have been a number of instances of workers leaving the government for jobs in private industry simply because they have got tired of shifting papers from one desk to another on the pretense of working. Across the hall may be a section where the employees are forced to put in overtime to keep abreast of the work.

The inquiry also will concern itself with reports of draft-evasion in the government, but chiefly it will be an attempt to get to the bottom of the stories of hundreds of thousands of persons being retained needlessly on the payroll. Reports have been heard that there has been an 82 percent. turnover in government workers in the past few months.

Vitamins to Lend

Vitamin B_1, that umpth which the bakers and flourmakers have been putting in their products for the past several years, may become another war casualty if some top-ranking officials in WPB don't have a change of mind.

With the food situation what it is among the Allies—and Russia in particular—and with every indication that it may become worse rather than better, officials are looking to the necessity of shipping hugh quantities of vitamins to our friends across the sea. Their present feeling is that we can spare the vitamin B_1 now being put into our bakery products and ship it to the folks more in need.

No formal decision has been made on the question as yet but it is no secret that it is being given serious consideration in places which have the authority to curtail or eliminate its use entirely if need be.

Tube Flow Steadied

WPB officials are opposed to any change in the present program of collecting collapsible tin tubes by compelling purchasers of toothpaste and shaving creams to turn in an old tube with each new purchase.

Druggists in the District of Columbia in cooperation with the local salvage committee worked out a scheme to speed collection of the tubes under a coupon system. Customers could turn in their old tubes at anytime and receive a coupon which could be tendered at a later date when the purchase of a new tube of toothpaste or shaving cream was made.

WPB officials rejected the idea, however, because it would likely disrupt the even flow of the old tubes now being collected. It probably would mean that a large number of tubes would be turned in at one time and then the flow would fall off to a dribble. This would not be desired.

Meat by the Dram

The share-the-meat program may be just the thing the corner druggist has been waiting for to increase the business of his sandwich department. The government is asking everyone to limit their consumption of meats so that there will be more available to send abroad—adults to 2½ pounds weekly; children under twelve to 1½ pounds, and children under six to three-quarters of a pound.

To the average person who wants to cooperate and make his contribution to the war effort the program is satisfactory as far as it goes, but what to do about the meat in his luncheon sandwich! How are you going to figure out its weight so that the weekly limit is not exceeded?

The Food Requirements Committee suggests that public eating houses display the weight of the restricted meat to their customers but this is of doubtful practicability. So apparently everyone will have to get their sandwiches from the drug store because this is the only place with scales delicate enough to weigh the sandwich slivers.

Mate Is a Maybe

The Department of Agriculture foresees the United States possibly becoming a nation of yerba mate drinkers because of the wartime interference with tea. And it would be a good neighbor development, it says, because Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay usu-

—*Continued on page* 55

Shellac Prices Ceiled For Sales to DSC

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific maximum prices at which importers and other owners of shellac may dispose of their holdings to the Defense Supplies Corporation—now the sole American importer of shellac—are contained in maximum price regulation No. 245, issued October 22 by the Office of Price Administration, to become effective October 26.

Following general trade practice, the measure establishes prices for all grades of orange shellac—a purified form normally marketed in flakes or leaves, on the basis of the price for the T.N. (truly native) London grade. In addition, maximum prices are set for the various grades of bleached shellac.

The ceiling price of T.N. London grade is set at 35.5 cents per pound f. o. b. New York in lots of 100 bags or more. Specific prices are established for most other grades of orange

—*Continued on page* 59

Arsenic Control Tightened by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over the use of arsenic was tightened by the War Production Board today. A revision of general preference order M-152 prohibits the use of arsenic except as authorized by the Director General for Operations and requires all those holding 650 pounds or more to report their inventories to WPB.

The original order made deliveries of arsenic subject to WPB approval, but did not control end-use. The revised order, in addition to controlling end-use on future allocations, will control the use of existing inventories.

Deliveries and use of 650 pounds or

—*Continued on page* 52

Smelters, Refiners Get AA-2X for Repairs

OPD Washington Bureau

Smelters and refiners were given further help in maintaining maximum output of critical minerals October 19 with the assignment of preference rating AA-2X for delivery of materials for maintenance and repairs by an amendment No. 2 to preference rating order P-73, issued by the Director General for Operations. At the same time, the rating assigned to delivery of operating supplies was raised from A-1-c to A-1-a.

The AA-2X rating replaces previously assigned ratings of A-1-a and A-1-c, and it may be used for the smelter's or refiner's full quota of repair and maintenance materials. Quotas for materials included in the metals list of priority regulation No. 11 will be on a pound basis. Quotas

—*Continued on page* 40

CCC Adds 4 Oils To M-63 Purchase List

OPD Washington Bureau

Corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and sunflower seed oil have been added to the list of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials which the Commodity Credit Corporation will consider for purchase under provisions of WPB general imports order M-63. This announcement, made jointly October 20, by the Board of Economic Warfare, the CCC, and the War Production Board, supplements the list announced September 18, 1942.

Offers of commodities are considered by the CCC on Tuesdays and Fridays only, if received by 4 p.m., EWT., by the Director of Foreign Purchases, Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The revised list is as follows:—

Babassu oil, babassu kernels, cashew nut shell oil, castor oil, castor seed, coconut oil, copra, corn oil, cottonseed oil, muru muru oil, neatsfoot oil, ouricury oil, olticica oil, palm kernels, palmkernel oil, palm oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower seed oil and tucum oil.

No change is made in procedure, set forth in earlier announcements, regarding the method to be followed by importers in submitting offers.

Shipping Priorities Centralized by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Responsibility for all transportation priorities, domestic as well as import, have been consolidated in a new Division of Stockpiling and Transportation, it was announced October 20 by A. I. Henderson, Deputy Director General for Industry Operations. The division also has authority to advise the Office of Defense Transportation as to the issuance of directives with respect to the relative importance of commodities for storage.

Dr. W. Y. Elliott, former chief of the Stockpile and Shipping Imports Branch, will be director of the division, while A. F. Shafter, who had been chairman of the WPB Transportation Committee, became director in charge of transportation and storage. Conant Brewer, who has been deputy chief of the Stockpile and Shipping Imports Branch, has been appointed director in charge of Stockpile and Shipping in the new division. Func-

—*Continued on page* 55

OPA Defines Export Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

Declaring "it is a fundamental policy of the Office of Price Administration that compensation should be allowed for export functions actually performed," the Office today laid down two rules to guide the export trade in the application of this policy.

1. When the sale is the traditional direct export, the exporter is permitted by the revised maximum export price regulation to include in his price an amount to cover expenses actually incurred by him on the specific export, as well as a premium to cover general export overhead and export profit margin customary in his trade during the base period.

2. When the sale is made to a procurement agency of the United States of commodities intended for shipment abroad by that agency or by the Lend-Lease Administration, the mat-

—*Continued on page* 78

Export License Grouping Plan Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Exporters and export manufacturers were notified by the Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare, that shipments of related commodities hereafter may be grouped under a single application for an export license. Previously, cargoes containing a variety of commodities required licenses for each commodity included. This authorization for grouping of items will bring about a heavy reduction in the number of export license applications filed daily with the Office of Exports.

According to the new export regulations, any combination of commodities within one of sixty-four selected groups may be entered on a single export license application. The commodities may not be so combined, however, for purposes of using a single application, if they are not within their classifications as specified in export control bulletins. For example, a dairy product would not be considered with a meat product on the same license application.

—*Continued on page* 78

Poppy-Growing Bill Passed by House

OPD Washington Bureau

The Doughton bill prohibiting production of the opium poppy in the United States except under license issued by the Treasury Department was passed by the house without amendment October 21. Purpose of the legislation is to prevent diversion of drug products obtained from the plant to illicit purposes by setting up an overall system of control including a requirement that growers turn in the straw or stalks for extraction of morphine.

How Chemists are using

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

● During the twenty-two months that 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol has been in production, it has helped chemists solve many problems.

As an emulsifying agent, this compound is used in preparing pastes, cleaners, polishes, emulsion-type paints, dressings, and other emulsions of resins, waxes, fats, and oils. In addition to its exceptionally strong emulsifying power, it has the advantages of a low molecular weight and a relatively high boiling point. These properties have led to its rapid acceptance by many industries.

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol is also used in the synthesis of a wide variety of organic chemicals. Wetting agents, pharmaceuticals, and dyestuffs are among the numerous compounds being made from this useful NP derivative.

Information concerning 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol will gladly be sent you, together with a sample. Write today.

The Nitroparaffins at Work will be featured in our exhibit at the National Chemical Exposition in Chicago, November 24th to 29th. You are cordially invited to visit our Booth.

PROPERTIES

Formula

$$CH_3C(NH_2)CH_2OH \cdot CH_3$$

Molecular weight
89.14

Melting point, °C
30 to 31

Boiling point, °C
165

Specific gravity, 20°/20°C
0.934

Completely miscible in water

●

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Manpower Legislation Being Drafted

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation for the mobilization of the civilian population to the war effort will be submitted to President Roosevelt for his study and possible suggestion to Congress within about two weeks, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt testified before the senate committee on military affairs October 21.

He said that while the legislation is now being drafted by a management-labor policy committee of the WMC, he did not believe that it should be made a law until all indirect means available for mobilizing manpower have been exhausted. He said, however, that 5,000,000 workers must enter the labor force by the end of 1943 if the goal of 62,500,000 persons in war employment and the armed forces is to be realized, which means that

—*Continued on page* 74

PRP Over-Quota Units Must Use PD-25F

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers working under the Production Requirements Plan who have urgent need of material over and above the amounts authorized for fourth-quarter use may apply for additional quantities on form PD-25F, but are warned that only applications covering material necessary to the war effort or for essential civilian uses can be considered, according to instructions announced by the War Production Board.

The instructions for filling out the application forms for supplemental authorizations direct that a separate PD-25F be filed for each class of product covered by the authorization on PD-25A. Applicants must submit a covering letter explaining in detail the purpose for which additional material is being requested, indicating whether it is for use or receipt, as indicated on the PD-25A authorization, and whether an appeal is being made for permission to divert quantities already authorized for use in one product to the production of another.

Aluminum Paints Held to WPB Order

OPD Washington Bureau

Inquiries made of the War Production Board by paint manufacturers as to whether it would be a violation of conservation order M-1-g to dispose of their stocks of aluminum pigment and paint have brought forth the response that there has been no modification of the order itself but specific appeals for release of stocks may be granted where it is clearly shown that such stocks are in danger of deterioration, according to the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The association said that manufacturers' stocks of pigment and paint have been released upon request by letter accompanied by an itemized statement of inventory. The use of aluminum as an exterior surface coat which might assist in the identification of landmarks from the air is not permitted, it was stated. In all cases, however, where the manufacturer has not received blanket permission to dispose of his stocks in accordance with the above procedure, authorization must be obtained from WPB by filing form PD-312, properly executed by both the paint manufacturer and his customer.

Methyl Acetone to Replace Benzol Proposed

Substitution of methyl acetone for benzol in the manufacture of paint and varnish removers is being studied by Federal government officials, the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, of Washington, D. C., and the manufacturers of methyl acetone.

Shortage of benzol and its complete allocation by the War Production Board poised a problem for paint and varnish remover manufacturers.

According to reports in New York, when the problem came to the attention of William Mueller, chief of the

—*Continued on page* 59

Concentration of Production

By Joseph L. Weiner

Deputy Director, Office of Civilian Supply, War Production Board.
Address to the Chicago Association of Commerce, October 21, 1942.

When the chairman of the War Production Board announced July 23 that the board had approved the principle of concentration of production, the statement, so far as I have been able to ascertain, occasioned very little surprise. For a considerable time past thoughtful persons had been reading the accounts of what other countries at war had done to concentrate production, and had recognized the inevitability of similar action in this country. This is not to say that we have undertaken to concentrate production because the British did it or the Germans did it. We intend to meet our own problems in our own way.

It is difficult to describe concentration of production briefly. The principle is applicable to a number of situations, some of which have comparatively little in common with the others. Speaking broadly, concentration of production of the standard type of goods, the kind that we made before we devoted our attention basically to munitions, is prompted principally by the fact that under the conditions of war, we can make only a rather small percentage of the volume which we would otherwise be capable of producing.

Uniform Percentage Limit

The war agencies were faced with this problem at a very early date when shortages of materials compelled the issuance of orders curtailing the production of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and the like. We were then confronted with the question whether all producers should be uniformly curtailed or whether some selection should be made. By and large the decision at that time was to proceed by a uniform percentage limitation, although some minor modifications was made in a number of industries in favor of smaller firms.

Looking back on this period it is difficult to see how the war agencies could have done much more than they did in this respect. The immediate and acute need was to set some limitation upon the production of goods which were both comparatively unessential to a country gearing up for war and large consumers of the materials most critical for war production. It was then unclear what the total volume of war production would be, what form it would take, and what shortages would be encountered. Moreover, the rate of curtailment was usually not so severe as to be an immediate threat to the survival of most concerns.

Since that time conditions have changed. We have had more opportunity to work out plans, and the demands of war have become clearer though more insistent. We can now determine, with some degree of reliability, our minimum essential requirements, particularly in the metal working industries, and we know that the exigency of the war will not permit production of more than the essential minimum civilian requirements in these industries. We know that production to meet those civilian requirements, if spread over all the plants formerly engaged in producing the article, would in most industries compel operation substantially below the break-even point under present price schedules.

We know too that the various firms in the industry will meet with varying success in engaging in munitions production, either as prime contractors or as subcontractors. It is clearly wasteful to permit plants to work a small part of the time or to fail without order or plan. Working capital is eaten up by many business concerns in vain attempts to ride out the storm. If they hang on in the hope that conditions will improve, plants, labor and management are uneconomically used. The high costs of operation under these conditions press upon price ceilings. Conditions of production may become so unfavorable as to imperil supplies of necessary goods. For various reasons, certain regions have developed acute labor shortages, while others have a substantial surplus of labor. We witness also increasing difficulties with transportation and with electric power.

Standard Articles

Therefore, the decision to concentrate production was in effect a decision to prescribe where necessary standard articles shall be produced, bearing in mind the present state of our national production effort. These considerations are not new. We took a trial run with the stove industry even before formal adoption of the concentration principal. If all stove producers had been curtailed uniformly, each manufacturer would have been able to use no more than 25 percent as much steel as in the year ending June 30, 1941. In fact the producers were classified into three groups:—

First, those whose annual sales volume was in excess of $2,000,000; second, those whose annual production was smaller, but which were located in communities certified to be labor shortage areas; and, third, the balance of the producers, that is those which were small and which were located in so-called loose labor markets. By limiting future production to the last group it was possible to allow them to use steel for making heating stoves at 50 percent and cooking stoves at 70 percent of their former rate. Production was not highly concentrated, but these producers were closer to an economical operation than any could have been under a uniform limitation.

Production Concentration Committee

We now stand at a point in the adaptation of our economy to war where the problems resulting from increasingly severe curtailments and intensified effort to turn all available resources to war production require a unified approach. In order to provide an effective internal mechanism for translating the principal of concentration into action, Mr. Nelson announced August 26, 1942, the appointment of a Committee on Concentration of Production.

This committee will direct and guide the development of concentration programs. In so doing, the committee will coordinate the work of the industry branches which develop the specific programs. The first duty of this committee is to survey the economy and select the industries and trades in which concentration may aid the war effort directly or insure the production of civilian goods in quantities possible without obstructing the war effort.

The decision whether an industry is suitable for concentration precedes any attempt to decide how it should be concentrated. It rests upon a broad survey of such matters as the current and prospective operations of the industry and individual plants in the industry and their estimated capacity; the ability of the industry to operate economically under those conditions; the other products being produced; the convertibility of the industry to war work and the extent to which plants have already been converted; the amount and type of labor employed and the location of plants in relation to labor shortage areas; the use by the industry of transportation facilities, particularly the extent of cross-hauling; the consumption of power and ownership of power facilities, and its use of warehouse facilities.

On the basis of this survey the Committee on Concentration of Production decides whether or not production shall be concentrated. If it decides to concentrate, the appropriate industry branch is directed to prepare a plan for the committee's consideration. The views of industry and labor are sought to insure that their special knowledge is brought to bear on the final decisions. But the government carries responsibility for the final decision.

Scope of Needs

The measure of possible concentration depends upon determinations with-

—*Continued on page* 40

Chemical Industry Work Essential to War Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Manpower Commission has distributed among the local selective service draft boards a list of forty-eight occupations in the chemical industry which are considered essential to the war effort. It accompanied the list with a notice to the boards that in classifying registrants employed in these activities, consideration should be given the following matters when requests for deferrment are made:

1. The training, qualifications, or skill required for the proper discharge of the duties involved in his occupation. 2. The training, qualification, or skill of the registrant to engage in his occupation. 3. The availability of persons with his qualifications or skill, or who can be trained to his qualification, to replace the time in which such replacement can be made.

As referred to in the order the activities within the industry which are considered essential are production of:—

Glycerin; turpentine, rosin and other naval stores; wood tars, oils, acids, and alcohols; lubricating oils and greases; animal and vegetable oils; fertilizers; tanning materials; salt; synthetic rubber; primary coal-tar products; plastics; com-

—*Continued on page* 39

WPB Plans Control Of Consumer Inventories

OPD Washington Bureau

An order establishing a system of control over inventories of finished consumers' goods of wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers throughout the country will be issued in the near future, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board has announced.

Information reaching WPB through voluntary sources and through various government agencies has indicated that great pressure is being exerted on markets as a result of overbuying of consumers' goods. Mr. Nelson stated that as a result of this information the special wholesale and retail inventory policy Committee of the Office of Civilian Supply had unanimously recommended to him the prompt issuance of an order establishing a control of inventories as the only effective means of achieving more equitable distribution of inven-

—*Continued on page* 65

Fla. Beauty Culture Law Applies to Demonstrators

OPD Washington Bureau

The Florida beauty culture law requiring persons engaging in the practice of beauty culture to be registered was held, in effect, by the Supreme Court of the United States October 19, to apply to demonstrators of cosmetic preparations being offered for sale within the State by manufacturers located in other States.

United Enterprises, Inc., Indiana cosmetic manufacturing concern, protested the law in an appeal to the supreme court from a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which upheld a decision of the district court, refusing to hold the Florida law inapplicable to the company's business. The supreme court refused to grant the appeal and thus upheld the decision of the circuit court.

The Florida law provides that it shall be unlawful for anyone to en-

—*Continued on page* 66

Acetic Anhydride Put Under Total Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Acetic anhydride has been placed under allocation. General preference order M-243, effective October 30, prohibits delivery or use of the chemical except as directed by WPB. Deliveries and use of 54 gallons or less in any one month to any one person are exempted from the restrictions of the order.

Acetic anhydride is defined in the order as meaning acetic anhydride, ethanoic anhydride, acetyloxide or acetic oxide of any grade and from whatever source derived.

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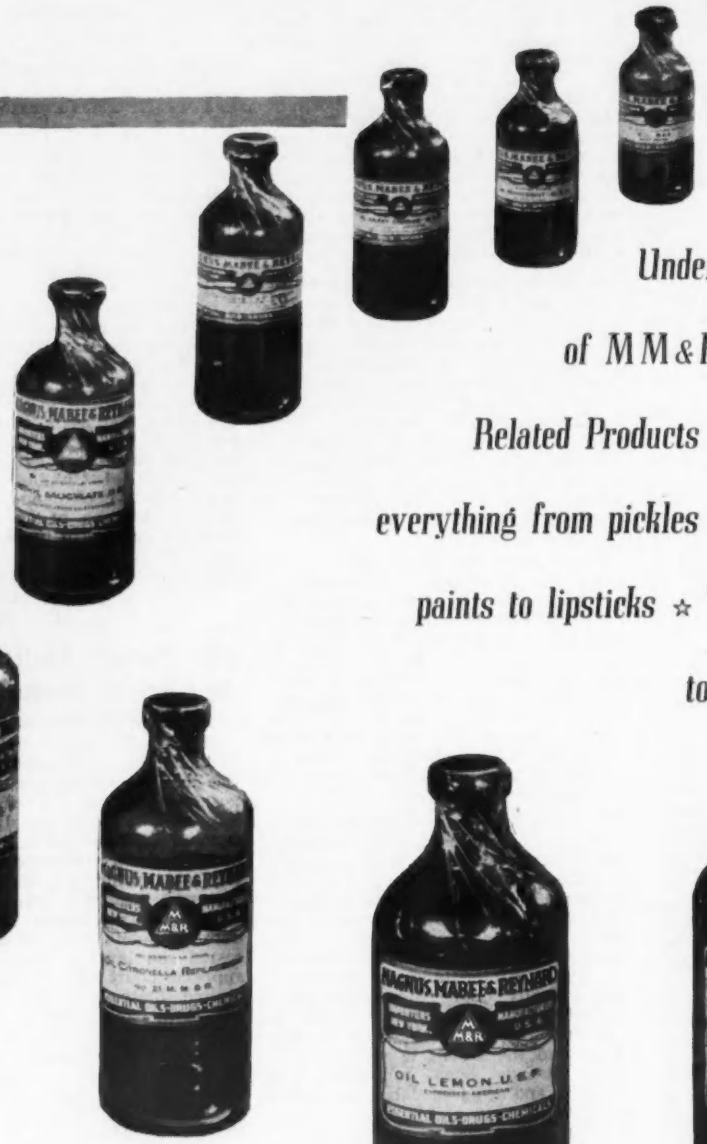

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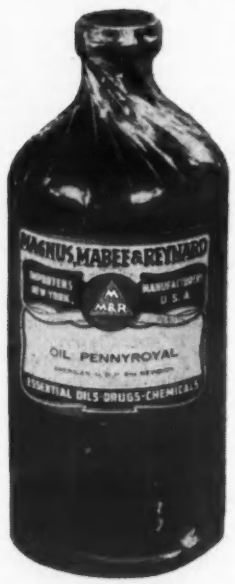

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Current Market Quotations

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October 23, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50 lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .*08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. *.09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. *.07 - —
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
95.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.96
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride, [2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†8c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
†ech., bbls.....lb. .93 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.25 - 1.45

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Capyrlic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,5] 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, dlvd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20¼- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- 10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[4] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns., lb. .75 - 80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .96 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms.. c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. eqcald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.65 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E..gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18¾- .19¼
Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17 - .19
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
93°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Aconitine, amorph,[2] bots.....oz.21.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,* dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .34 - —
tankcars .....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] U.S.P., anhdyd., dms..lb. .30 - .33
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
Agar,[2] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal..lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs.....lb. No prices
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .00 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Alcohol, butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. *.13½- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. *.14 - .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. *.12½- .14¼

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,3] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Alcohol, denatured, SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .64 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .60 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E... gal. .57 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
SD23G (Replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .60½- —
19 dms.....gal. .62½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .65½- —
tanks .....gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —

Alcohol, denatured, special solvent, 1 to 9 dms.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..gal. 8.19 - —
19 dms.....gal. 8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.25½- —
tanks .....gal. 8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs. f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .65
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1310- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
90-lb. bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.60

Chemicals
FOR TANNING

Acids • Aluminum Sulphate • Copperas
Borax • Carbon Tetrachloride • Caustic Soda
Tartar Emetic • Sulphur

Despite the present importance of mechanical equipment, our Armed Forces still travel on leather. To meet this herculean task of supplying Army, Navy and Marine Corps requirements plus civilian needs, the leather industry is using much larger quantities of chemicals, for which Stauffer has the facilities to meet these increased demands.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Boric Acid
Citric Acid
*Commercial Muriatic Acid
*Commercial Nitric Acid
Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
*Nitrate of Potash
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphuric Acid
Sulphur Chloride
*Superphosphate
Titanium Tetrachloride

*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.

Stauffer

420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
230 NO. MICH. AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
624 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

555 SO. FLOWER ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
424 OHIO BUILDING, AKRON, OHIO
NORTH PORTLAND, OREGON
FREEPORT, TEXAS APOPKA, FLORIDA

Alumina sulphate, com'l., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4], c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .98 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., divd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a naitonwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms, c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., divd, Met., N. Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls. .....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls. .....lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
bxs. .....lb. .34 - .35
kegs .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., divd., Met. N.Y..lb. .06¼- .06¾
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.71 - —
jars .....lb. 5.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs. .....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls.,c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls., or more, works..lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50- 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, divd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85

Amyl, mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - 1.35
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Anilin oil,[6] dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
Star .....lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22

Antimony, oxide,[6] bgs., c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 63-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos.105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo.132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Root, bls.....lb 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic[6], metal, lump, cl.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., cl.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).

Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canada. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.. ton.30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —

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Asphaltum, Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas; dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.80.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.88.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton.26.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.ton.24.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Root, bls.....[3]lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works. ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.. lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs...lb. .35 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable. works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 3c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 2.30 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -28.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -28.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -28.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots... lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots, cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.33
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 80-86%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Subphosphate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 6.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, imp., c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .06625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03350- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.

Black dyes are listed under Dyes.

Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 56½%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.35 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Blue,[3] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Blue, ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., 1c higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
same basis, Chicago.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works, ton.44.00 - —
f.o.b. Chicago, same basis..ton.43.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -36.00
Eastern works, same basis..ton.37.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Bonesset beans, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.. ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 90 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A),
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles.lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia, roof, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .65 - .67
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .95 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .14¾
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .50 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .39
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¼
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinals, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
50% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.61.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.93 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .93 Nom.
slabs, cs.....lb. .95 Nom.
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs.....lb. .58 - .60
afloat, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08

Tetrachloride,[1,8] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .99 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .80 - 1.10

Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).

Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.50

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32

Case-hardening mixture, 35% lump, dms., l.c.l. .09 - —

Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- .23
5 tons, works.....lb. .18¾- .23¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .19 - .23½
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .23½
5 tons, works.....lb. .19¼- .23¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .19½- .24
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30-mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices

Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .63 - .64
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Shortstick, bls. .....lb. .53 - .54
broken, bls. .....lb. .51 - .52
China, buds, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .54
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
broken, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
all thin, bls. .....lb. .62 - .63

Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —

Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).

Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices

Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —

Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. .28 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .28½- .29

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —

Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot..lb. .02⅞- —

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .64 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton. 35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton. 35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis. .....ton. 32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton. 34.80 - —

Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton. 12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton. 41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97

Chlorinated rubber,[8] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —

Chlorine,[8,8,8] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —

USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —

Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse., lb. 1.25 - —

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .06½- —

Chrome cake, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 16.00 - —

Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —

Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00

Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20

Cinchonidine,* small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).

Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .58 - .59
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.95 - 6.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[4] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .85¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —

Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —

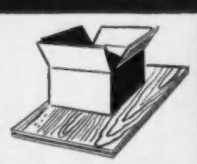
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —

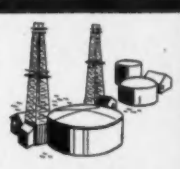
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —

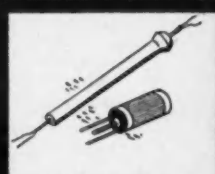
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —

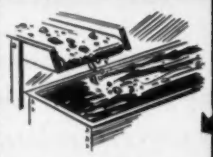
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —

FOR HARDENING AND WATER-PROOFING CONCRETE


IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER, FIBREBOARD, CONTAINERS AND PLYWOOD


IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CATALYSTS FOR THE OIL INDUSTRY


AS AN INSULATING MATERIAL IN ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS


FOR THE FLOTATION OF ORE IN MINING OPERATIONS

FOR IMPROVING DETERGENT ACTION OF LAUNDRY SOAPS

FOR DRYING AIR IN AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

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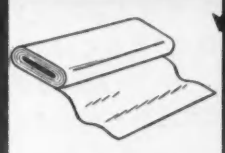
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FOR WATERPROOFING MASONRY WALLS—FIREPROOFING WOOD

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Cobalt resinate, fused A, bbls., lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point...lb. .25½- —
Coclilana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,5,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs., lb. .11½- .12
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .10
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.59 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills for October..ton.35.30 -35.60
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60. - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.7
Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works. gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. None available.
Cyanamid,[3,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.... unit-ton. 1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.unit-ton. 1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- ..
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls..lb. .12 - .12½
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .26 - .30
Derris root,[3] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[3,6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works.lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - —
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calicum phosphate dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .85 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Diglygol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —

RESEARCH has proved two things — (1) Malmstrom's Nimco Brand Lanolin is better for 5 big reasons—A-N-D (2) Malmstrom's Nimco Brand Lanolin is America's No. 1 choice . . . *the largest selling Lanolin in the U.S.A.*

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2. GREATER *UNIFORMITY*
3. BETTER *COLOR* QUALITY
4. SMOOTHER *TEXTURE*
5. FINER *BODY* CONSISTENCY

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America's Largest Suppliers of { **LANOLIN** • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • **WOOL GREASES**

147- LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

STOCKS CARRIED IN CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • MINNEAPOLIS • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] d m s .,
2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns. .....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000
lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi, Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venezuelan .....ton.80.000 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,
lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Drovers powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns.
lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1,
cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1,
cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,
lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,
lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3,
cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7,
cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1,
cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1,
cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1,
cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.86 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1,
cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN,
lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble),
lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives.lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade .....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink)
lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
080 Oil violet .....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA .....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R,
lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
232 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.05 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,
lb. .68 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow .....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysolin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta. base.
lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate,
tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots.,
100 GMS. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 GMS. or
more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 GMS.
or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 GMS.
or more..oz. .48 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

CREAM OF TARTAR

Tartaric Acid
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Acetate
Bichromates
Tartar Emetic
Zinc Sulphate
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. ....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c. ....lb. .06 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms. ....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots. ....oz. No prices.
Salicylate, bots. ....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots. ....oz.41.00 -48.00

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .53 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms., lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. ....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
ttanks ....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12½- 13½
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .11 - .12
95 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12¾ - .13¾
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms. ....lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. ....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms....lb. .50 - .55
Capreate, cns. ....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms. ....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. ....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms. ....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots. ....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works....lb. .37½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works....lb. .55 - —
Oleate, dms., works....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms. ....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. ....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. ....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns. ....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16½- .19½
tanks ....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works ....lb. .15½- —
Monoetrylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works ....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. ....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works ....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ....lb. .14½- —
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. 1.00 - —

Ethylethanolamine (see Ethylmonoethanolamine).

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works..lb. .90 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, cns..lb. 1.00 - —
distilled mixture, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
5-gal. lots to dms., works, lb. .70 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .80 - —

undistilled mixture, 5c. less than distilled mixture.

Ethylidinanilin, dms. ....lb. 45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls. ....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek seed, bgs....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls. ....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs. ....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories.ton.69.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories....unit-ton. No prices
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - —
kegs ....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2 lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.25.00 - —
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines, net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works ....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks ....lb. .04 - .04¼

Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.

Fringetree bark, bls....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex., mines....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y...ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 8..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .16 - —
No. 2 ....lb. .15 - —
No. 3 ....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases....lb. No prices.
plantation, cases....lb. No prices.
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls. ....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks ex tax..gal. .0695- —
72-74 octane, ex tax....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05¾- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .03½- .03⅝
Gelatin, silver, cs....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs. ....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, unbleached, bgs....lb. .25½- .26
bleached, bgs....lb. .25½- .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .39 - .40
No. 2, bgs....lb. .36 - .37
No. 3, bgs....lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs., lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs. ....100 lbs. No prices.
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-
East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l. ....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l. ....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l. ....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l. ....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .19 - —
100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23½- —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .18 - —
Glycerin, dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .18⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .18 - —
soapiye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13⅜- —
less car lots, same basis, lb. .14⅜- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms ....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. ....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U. S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. ....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. .30 - .32
Goldenseal root, bls....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs. ....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,8] house, loose....lb. .08¼- —
white, loose ....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls. ....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs. ....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls. ....lb. .20 - .21
white, sorts, 1, bgs....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted..lb. .14⅝- —
No. 2, unsorted....lb. .12⅜- —
No. 3, unsorted....lb. .11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A....lb. .14 - —
B ....lb. .13¾- —
C ....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB ....lb. .12 - —
CNE ....lb. .10 - —
D ....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB ....lb. .11 - —
Du ....lb. .06⅝- —
DK ....lb. .09½- —
dust ....lb. .07⅜- —
MA ....lb. .09⅜- —
MB ....lb. .09¼- —
WS ....lb. .11⅜- —
Gum, copal, Congo, Manila, Philippine, amber sorts..lb. .10½- —
extra pale sorts....lb. .12⅜- —
nubs ....lb. .13⅜- —
pale chips....lb. .15 - —
scraped ....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips....lb. .11⅜- —
Sambas and white split chips lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust....lb. .09⅜- —
spirit soluble, CBB....lb. .12 - —
DBB ....lb. .11 - —
MA ....lb. .09⅜- —
MB ....lb. .09¼- —
WS ....lb. .12½- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine...lb. .22⅜- —
chips ....lb. .12½- —
mixed ....lb. .17⅜- —
nubs ....lb. .18⅜- —
split ....lb. .19¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A....lb. .35⅜- —
A/C ....lb. .31¼- —
A/D ....lb. .28⅜- —
A/E ....lb. .25⅜- —
B ....lb. .34⅜- —
C ....lb. .28⅜- —
D ....lb. .25⅜- —
dust ....lb. .13⅜- —
E ....lb. .18⅜- —
F ....lb. .13⅜- —
dust ....lb. .13⅜- —
Sinpagore, No. 1....lb. .30⅜- —
2 ....lb. .25⅜- —
3 ....lb. .12⅜- —
chips ....lb. .23½- —
dust ....lb. .13 - —
seeds ....lb. .17⅜- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped..lb. .10½- —
unscraped ....lb. .09 - —
chips ....lb. .05⅜- —
dust ....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips....lb. .05⅜- —
black, bold scraped....lb. .12 - —
unscraped ....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips....lb. .07¼- —
chips ....lb. .11½- —
dust ....lb. .05½- —
nubs ....lb. 13⅜- —
Rasak, bold....lb. .22⅜- —
chips ....lb. .11⅜- —
dust ....lb. .05½- —
nubs ....lb. .16⅜- —

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi ....lb. .06⅜- —
Ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination....lb. .09¼- —
other points....lb. .10 - .11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points....lb. .10½- .11⅝
single drums, N. Eng., etc. lb. .10 - —
other points....lb. .10⅝- .12

Ester gum spot prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
powd., bbls....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .22
Kauri, Bush, bold....lb. .40 - —
assorted ....lb. .25 - —
chips ....lb. .12 - —
dark ....lb. .18 - —
bright ....lb. .18 - —
BXXX ....lb. .77 - —
B1 ....lb. .54 - —
B2 ....lb. .30 - —
B3 ....lb. .27½- —
80% chips....lb. .16 - —
XXX ....lb. .66 - —
1 ....lb. .43 - —
2 ....lb. .31 - —
3 ....lb. .22 - —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins....lb. No prices
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks....lb. .95 - .97½
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
2 cs....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
3 cs....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs....lb. .06 - .07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.13.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .64 - .65
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0383- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12¾- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .32 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .38 - —
5lb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Heofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14½
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No price
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
5lb. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.,lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols. cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18¾
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....b. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs....lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5 lb. bots.....lb. 2.10 - —
50 lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, N. F., IV., 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs. djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .07½- .08
Iron, chloride, USP X, cryst., bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .53 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cans.....lb. .52 - —
pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cans.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .73
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Iron sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb., bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works.gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
Isopropyl ether, dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .30 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery;—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .063- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¼
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06¼- .07¾
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

HANDLE DRUMS CAREFULLY, RETURN PROMPTLY

Chemical Drums don't travel by Pullman, of course. But we're taking this method of again calling to your attention the urgent necessity for giving every single drum *FIRST CLASS* treatment and a quick return trip to us.

You already know the story well. Steel is scarce. Drums are scarcer. And the bald fact is—unless every available drum is handled quickly and carefully—and returned promptly—even the chemicals they contain will be difficult to obtain.

If you have not already done so, we would like to suggest that you bring this urgent matter to the attention of all employes involved with shipping, receiving and handling of drums. It will pay you big dividends in the end.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York · St. Louis · Chicago · Houston · San Francisco
Seattle · Los Angeles

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

DOW

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal.[4] Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
In oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0730- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., or bbls., c.l (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse...lb. .11½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
In oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
in emma butter, dms., c.l., lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls..... .....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, f.o.b.:—
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W.Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.[1].....ton.13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price
dms., same basis.....lb. No price
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price
Zone 5, dealers, dlvd.....gal. No price
dms. .....gal. No price
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Allegheny; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio., Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountain, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter. W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Oct.-Jan. deliveries..ton.36.00 - —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo..ton.37.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah. Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bgs....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls...lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace,[1] Banda, cs.....lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
West Indian, cs.....lb. .70 - .71
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, obls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .12 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms, works.....lb. .11¼- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs. c.l., dlvd. eastern points. ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram,[1] French, No. 1....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .43½- .44
In transit.....lb. .43 - .44
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural..cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50½, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.62 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[3] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅝x3⅝ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,6] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1..gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[6,8] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, fr. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .07¼- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- 10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —

Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —

std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .28 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —

Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —

Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15

Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —

Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —

Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —

Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —

Mica, biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse, or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —

Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03⅛
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide[6], pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —

Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —

Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l.. works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .08 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —

Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —

Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —

Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —

Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —

Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90

Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80

Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .05½- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾

Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½ —
(12 oz.), same basis.....pkg. .07 - —

Neocinchophen, standard density, 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 3.50 - —
50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.55 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density neocinchophen is 20c. per lb. higher.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13⅛

Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .708 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .80½- —

Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½

Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots..lb.18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.19.00 - —

Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —

Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble[6] ½, and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb .29 - -

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-0, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill., Nov.-Dec. shipments..unit-ton. 2.90 - —

Nitrometnane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —

Nitropropane I, dms, l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms, same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs., oz....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .48 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).

Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs.....lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).

Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S.gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —

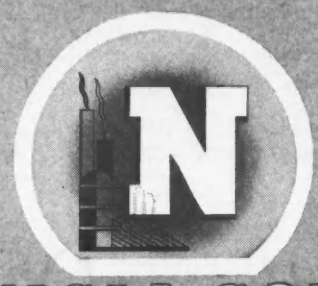
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —

Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots... ....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.25

Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns .....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
FOR
Tartaric Acid Rochelle Salt
Cream of Tartar
Tartar Emetic

Lactic Acid
Lecithin
Formic Acid
Sodium Sulphide
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate



ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY • TELEPHONE MU 6-1990

Oil, Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .43 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
rectified, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17⅜- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15⅜- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —

Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks .....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -98.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.00 -35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 -4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50

Oil, fishliver,[1,6] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.19.00 -20.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14⅜- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14⅝- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, lned., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns.lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Oil, lime, dist., Mex., cns....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
W. I., cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
expressed, cns. .....lb.12.50 -13.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns., lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1330- .1350
l.c.l., 10 or more.....lb. .1350- .1370
5 to 9.....lb. .1390- .1410
less than 5.....lb. .1410- .1430
tanks .....lb. .1240- .1260
Less .005c. per lb. for drum shipments.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-300 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[5] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15⅛
neutral, 70°F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cans., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,6], crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1090- .1100
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, 1[5], bbls. .....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[6] denat., dms.....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .10 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No price
l.c.l. .....lb. No price
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No price
l.c.l. .....lb. No price
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No price
l.c.l. .....lb. No price
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers....lb. No stocks
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 -5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless .....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,6] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .06 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .06½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Peanut,[6] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.80 - 2.05
dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....,gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., tanks...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11 — —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .54 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .56 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .60 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5], tanks, Pac. Coast..lb .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1370 -1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks .....lb. .1060- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stock
Sesame, tanks, Coast.....lb. .15 Nom.
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12¼ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes (Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having the properties most desired by the perfumer.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENCE IN ODOR . . FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION . . CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

OIL OF WHITE CEDAR

A new raw material for Soap Makers and Perfumers. Entirely different from Oil of Red Cedar normally found on the market, it must be considered as a separate material.

Its bouquet is exceptionally fine; it blends with the Ionones; it is very stable in soap and gives an Orris-like character to Violet Compositions. It is very reasonable in price.

Oil of White Cedar offers unlimited possibilities to the perfumer. Its source is entirely within the U. S. A. and supplies are ample. The bugaboo of shortage need not worry the user of this material.

For fine results at reasonable costs and with safety as to source of supply this oil should be especially attractive.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1301-	—
45°, dms.	lb.	.1278-	—
natural, dms.	lb.	.1223-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Sunflower,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.65
South, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	4.75
Tall, crude, ums., c.l., works	ton.	55.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -	65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.30 -	3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.30 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24¼-	—
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.60 -	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	3.50
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).			
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cns.	gal.	8.50 -	—
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	37.50 -	40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1070-	—
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1110-	—
Wheat germ., 100 gal. dms., cont., dlvd.	gal.	10.00 -	—
25 gal., dms.	gal.	12.50 -	—
10 gal., dms.	gal.	13.50 -	—
5 gal., dms.	gal.	14.00 -	—
1 gal., cns.	gal.	15.00 -	—
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 -	.45
USP, 80/90 vis.; c.l.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 -	.48
95/105 vis., c.l.	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53½
125/135 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.58
145/155 vis., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 -	.60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 -	.67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 -	.74
325/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.86 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 -	.75
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 -	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½-	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 -	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½-	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 -	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 -	—
Russian	gal.	No prices	
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	7.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	6.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.95 -	3.05
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.35 -	5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	No stocks	
Manila, bots.	lb.	45.00 -	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -	11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 -	—
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 -	—
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 -	—
crushed, 8 mesh, paper bags., c.l., wks.	ton.	9.50 -	—
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 -	—
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 -	—
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13 00 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 -	—
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.65 -	—
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore., Wash.	lb.	.12⅝-	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.12½-	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. etc.	lb	.12⅝-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 -	—
Other points	lb.	12½-	—
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices	
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices	
Molybdate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.31 -	—
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.31
sweet, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Origano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.17
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 -	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 -	.10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½-	.06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.39 -	.40
good, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.46½-	.47
medium, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.	lb.	.04¼-	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
128130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
Paraffin, fully ref'd, 130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585-	—
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715-	—
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810-	—
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860-	—
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930-	—
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[5,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37 -	.45
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75 -	—
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24 -	.26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	.27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia points, November delivery	ton.	35.10 -	—
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—
Peltitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	.35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3,	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.06¼-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gal., G.3	gal.	.55 -	—

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Forecast...

SUPPLY — Adequate for all normal uses

QUALITY — Unexcelled

PRICES — Fair at all times

Exchange Oil of Lemon is made by the world's largest group of Lemon Growers

NOW OUTSELLS ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED 4 TO 1

Copr. 1942, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, Ontario, California

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0650- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0680- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½ Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.43 - .44
Carolina, bgs.	lb.	.18½- .19
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.36 - .37
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1,	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
Yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 - —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 - —
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23 - —
Illinois basin	bbl.	1.37 - —
Louisiana	bbl.	.80 - 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 - —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 - —
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.31 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 - —
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 - —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 - —
S.W. Penn. lines	bbl.	2.65 - —
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 - —
East	bbl.	1.25 - —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.48 - —
Pecos County	bbl.	.95 - —
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 - —
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 - —
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—		
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 2, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 - —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13¼- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
3, same basis	gal.	.22½ —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 - —
No. 30, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
40, same basis	gal.	.13½- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.		
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 f.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 f.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.123 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.09½- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	3.09 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼- —
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 -
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 - —
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 - —
Phenothiazin, Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt.,		
150 lbs., same terms	lb.	.65 - —
100 lbs., same terms	lb.	.67 - —
50-lbs., same terms	lb.	.70 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50 -15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, not in excess of 4% combined oxide of iron and alumina and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-66% (7½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66% minimum), bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l., 68%	long ton.	2.00 - —
70%-68%, same basis (10c per unit rise to 72% maximum and 20c per unit fall to 68% minimum) 70%	long ton.	2.40 - —
72%-74%, same basis (15c per unit rise to 74% maximum and 30c per unit fall to 70% minimum) 72%	long ton.	3.00 - —
75%-74%, same basis (20c per unit rise to 76% maximum and 40c per unit fall to 74% minimum) 75%	long ton.	4.00 - —
77%-76%, same basis (25c per unit rise to 81% maximum and 50c per unit fall to 76% minimum) 77%	long ton.	5.00 - —
finely ground (P_2O_5 on dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture) ground 85% minus 200 mesh, 65.5% basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	short ton.	2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown phosphate rock, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, combined oxide of iron and alumina adjusted on basis of 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A. and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-66% B.P.L. 6% I. & A. (12½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66% minimum; I. & A. basis 6% with 2 units of B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below and deducted when above) 68%, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	long ton.	4.30 - —
70%-68% B.P.L., 5½% I. & A. (15c per unit rise to 72% maximum and 20c per unit fall to 68% minimum; I. & A. basis 5½% with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above), same basis, 70% B.P.L.	long ton.	4.80 - —
72%-70% B.P.L., 5½% I. & A. (20c. per unit rise to 75% maximum and 25c. per unit fall to 70% minimum; I. & A. basis 5½% with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above) 72% B.P.L.	long ton.	5.30 - —
finely ground rock (P_2O_5 on a dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture, no adjustment for excess grade or I. & A., ground 95% minus 200 mesh or 85% minus 300 mesh) 29% P_2O_5, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	short ton.	4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
amorphous, tns.	lb.	.55 - —
yellow,[3] dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
cases	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton.	lb.	.35 - —
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bts.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd., Akron.	ton.	23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)		
Pitch, pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75 - 9.60
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.65 - .85
Seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.36 - .37
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs, 300 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[3,5] spots, c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.	lb.	.03½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼- .03½
tanks	lb.	.02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., works	lb.	.11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works.	lb.	.09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs.,	kgs.	.08 Nom.
Chromate,[3,5] bgs.	lb.	.24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dom., dms., works.	lb.	.55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 - 14.95
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, N.F., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Potash, hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.55 - —
Iodide, bots., or cans.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices
Manure salt, dom., 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.,	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.18 - .19
CP, cryst., 400-lb. bbls.	lb.	.34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports,	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O.	unit-ton.	.56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Potash, oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports,	ton.	No prices
Perchlorate,[3,5] kgs., works.	lb.	.09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.	lb.	.20¾- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.70 - .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., works.	lb.	.07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.17 - —

Prices on granular 4c. higher.

tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.75 - .85
N.F., dms.	lb.	.55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports,	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works.	lb.	.40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11½- .12
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
5-lb. cans	lb.	8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.	lb.	8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3.	gal.	.03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04¼- —
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100-499 lbs.	lb.	.04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04½- —
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100-499 lbs.	lb.	.04¼- —
imp., Italian	lb.	No prices

Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
fine, grd., 0.9% pyrethins, bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
black, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 - —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
white, cs., works.	lb.	.15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan. bbls., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	—
solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.04¾-	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
pwd., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.11 -	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.10 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09 -	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.—flask.		191.00-	—
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark.	flask.	198.00-	—

Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers commission, 1%, brokers, 2%.

Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Quinidine,[3] NFV, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06 +	.13⅓*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01 +	.13⅓
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71 +	.13⅓

* Subject to surcharge of 13⅓c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[3] 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	.84 +	13⅓*
Acetate, cns.	oz.	1.05 +	.13⅓
Arsenate, cns.	oz.	1.05 +	.13⅓
Arsenite, cns.	oz.	1.07 +	.13⅓
Bisulphate, cns.	oz.	.60 +	.13⅓
Citrate, cns.	oz.	.78 +	.13⅓
Dihydrobromide, bots.	oz.	.86 +	.13⅓
Dihydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.86 +	.13⅓
Ethylcarbonate, cns.	oz.	1.25 +	.13⅓
Ferrocyanide, cns.	oz.	1.07 +	.13⅓
Formate, cns.	oz.	1.00 +	.13⅓
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.	oz.	.81 +	.13⅓
Glycerophosphate, cns.	oz.	1.20 +	.13⅓
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.76 +	.13⅓
Hydriodide, cns.	oz.	1.05 +	.13⅓
Hypophosphite, cns.	oz.	1.07 -	.13⅓
Phosphate, cns.	oz.	.90 +	.13⅓
Salicylate, cns.	oz.	.79 +	.13⅓
Sulphate, USP XI, cns.	oz.	.67 +	.13⅓
Sulphocarbolate, cns.	oz.	1.05 +	.13⅓
Tannate, cns.	oz.	.63 +	.13⅓
Valerate, cns.	oz.	.99 +	.13⅓
Tartrate, cns.	oz.	1.03 +	.13⅓

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13⅓c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* cns.	oz.	.81 +	.13⅓

Subject to surcharge of 13⅓c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.55 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, large bgs.	lb.	.08¾-	.09
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. R. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 -	1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

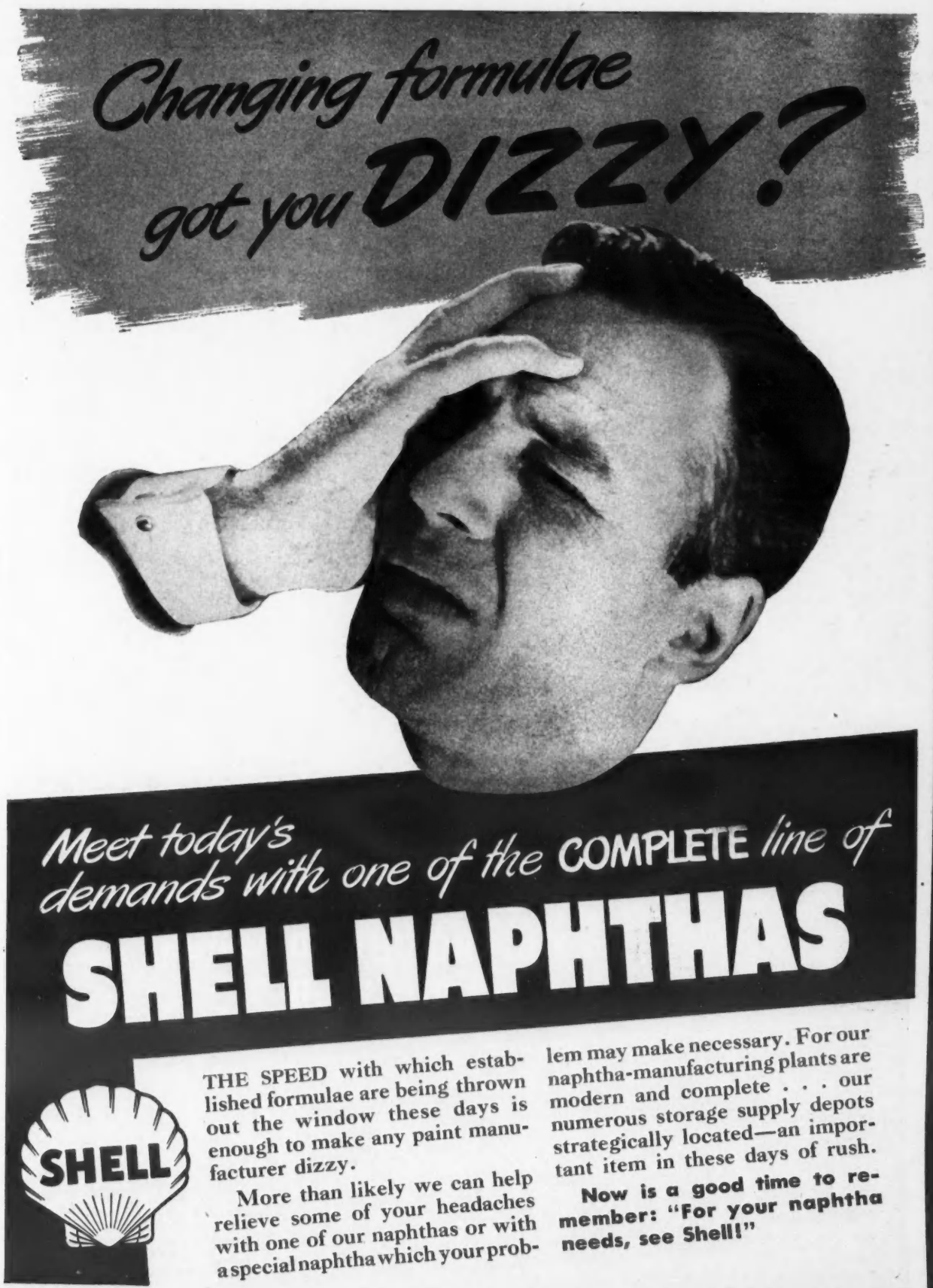
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.95 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.00 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.05 -	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.80 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.90 -	—
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.85 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.90 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.96 -	—
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.65 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.10 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
deep, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.15 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.20 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
medium shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.90 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.95 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works.	lb.	2.35 -	—
maroon, works.	lb.	2.90 -	—
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.60 -	—
50 lbs.	lb.	4.75 -	—
cns., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.25 -	—
1 lb.	lb.	5.35 -	—
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Eosin toner, bbls.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Firetoner, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾-	—
Imported, English, all shades.	lb.	.12 -	—
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).			
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.90 -	—
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.60 -	—
Rose, lake, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Pink, bbls.	lb.	.29 -	.35
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.40 -	—
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs.	lb.	3.09 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.11 -	—
Red, metallic, bbls., Pa., works.	lb.	.02 -	—
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.09¾-	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio.	lb.	.08¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.096 -	—
Imported, English.	lb.	.14½-	—
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	.70 -	—
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No prices	
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	.60 -	1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis.	lb.	.03¼-	—
Toner, kgs.	lb.	1.50 -	2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.55 -	—
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.35 -	—
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.04¾-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Turkey, c.l.f. New York.	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis.	lb.	.11 -	.40
Red, venetian, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.2065-	—
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.25 -	.40
quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	3.05 -	3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	3.26 -	—
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls.,	lb.	.35 -	—
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 -	—
smaller quantities, works.	lb.	.74 -	—
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80 -	—
Rhatany root, ogs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.45
Riboflavin	grain.	.75 -	.85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 -	—
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 -	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.65
red, bls.	lb.	5.40 -	5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55 -	1.60
leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Rosin, gum, ex dock—			
B, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
D, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
E, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.16 -	—
F, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
G, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.21 -	—
H, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.21 -	—
I, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.21 -	—
K, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.23 -	—
M, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
N, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
W. G., bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
W. W., bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
X, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.	ton.	25.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50 -	—
Import, lump, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Rue, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.48 -	—
Safflower, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.63 -	.65
Spanish, tins.	lb.	32.50 -	33.50
Safrol, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.45
dms.	lb.	No prices	


Changing formulae
got you DIZZY?
Meet today's
demands with one of the COMPLETE line of
SHELL NAPHTHAS
SHELL
THE SPEED with which established formulae are being thrown out the window these days is enough to make any paint manufacturer dizzy.
More than likely we can help relieve some of your headaches with one of our naphthas or with a special naphtha which your problem may make necessary. For our naphtha-manufacturing plants are modern and complete . . . our numerous storage supply depots strategically located—an important item in these days of rush.
Now is a good time to remember: "For your naphtha needs, see Shell!"

Sage,[1] Calif. leucophylla, whole,	bls.	lb.	.53 - .57
rubbed, bgs.		lb.	.65 - .67
powder, bgs.		lb.	.75 - .77
Dalmatian type, dom., bls.,		lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Cyprus, bls.		lb.	.34 - .35
Greek, bls.		lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.		lb.	.32 - .33
Sago flour, bgs.		lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.		lb.	8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs		lb.	7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.		lb.	.90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.		lb.	.93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.		lb.	.90 - —
powd., fib dms., 25 lbs.		lb.	1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.		lb.	1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., divd. N.Y.		ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., divd. N.Y.		ton.	17.00 -18.00
Vacuum, common, fine, bgs.,	c.l., divd. N.Y.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y.		ton.	19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.		ton.	15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.		ton.	16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls.,	10-20 tons	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
	1- 9 tons	100 lbs.	8.25 - —
	less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons		100 lbs.	9.20 - —
	1-9 tons	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
	less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.30 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.		oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.		kilo.	210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.		lb.	1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.		lb.	1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, American, bls.		lb.	.25 - .26
Honduras, bls.		lb.	.59 - .60
Mexican, bls.		lb.	.20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.		lb.	.20 - .21
select, bls.		lb.	.31 - .32
Savory, bls.		lb.	.73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.		lb.	.09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.		lb.	.07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.		lb.	.85 - —
powd., bxs.		lb.	.90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.		lb.	.25 - .30
Western, bls.		lb.	.17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.		lb.	.46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.,	1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾- —
	smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
	kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34½- —
	smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins.		lb.	2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.		lb.	1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.		lb.	.61 - .62
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half	leaf, bls.	lb.	.22 - .25
	siftings, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.		lb.	.16 - .17½
2, bls.		lb.	.12 - .16
3, bls.		lb.	.11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.		lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls.		lb.	.13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.		lb.	.70 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled,	bgs.	lb.	.13 - 13½
Indian, natural, bgs.		lb.	.08¼- .08¾
hulled, bgs.		lb.	.12 - .12½
sterilized, bxs.		lb.	.12¾- .13¼
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls.,	f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.39 - .40*
	divd., Boston	lb.	.40 - .41
	Chicago	lb.	.40½- .41½
	Pacific Coast	lb.	.42½- .43½
Shellac, bleached, rfd., bbls.,	f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.45 - .46
	divd., Boston	lb.	.45½- .46½
	Chicago	lb.	.46¾- .47¾
	Pacific Coast	lb.	.48¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet,[2,4] bgs.		lb.	.37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,4]		cs.	.39 - .40†
Superfine,[2,4] bgs., f.o.b. Boston,	N. Y.	lb.	.32 - .33†
	divd., Chicago	lb.	.32½- .33½
	Pacific Coast	lb.	.35 - .36
T.N.[2,3], bgs., f.o.b. Boston,	N. Y.	lb.	.31 - .32
	divd., Chicago	lb.	.31½- .32½
	Pacific Coast	lb.	.34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OPA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area,	orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	lb.	1.87 + .10‡
	4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.82½+ .10
	4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.78 + .10
	white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.97 + .10
	4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.92½+ .10
	4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, divd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.

Shortening, trcs.		100 lbs.	16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325	mesh, c.l., lil., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
	l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
	400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	18.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00 - —
	smaller lots.	ton.	20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., lil.,	works.	ton.	18.00 - —
	l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00 - —
	400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	30.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00 - —
	smaller lots.	ton.	38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.		ton.	20.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50 - —
	smaller lots.	ton.	23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.		ton.	20.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00 - —
	smaller lots.	ton.	25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh,	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50 - —
	smaller lots.	ton.	27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh,	c.l.	ton.	13.50 - —
	l.c.l.	ton.	18.50 - —
	140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00 - —
	l.c.l.	ton.	16.00 - —

Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

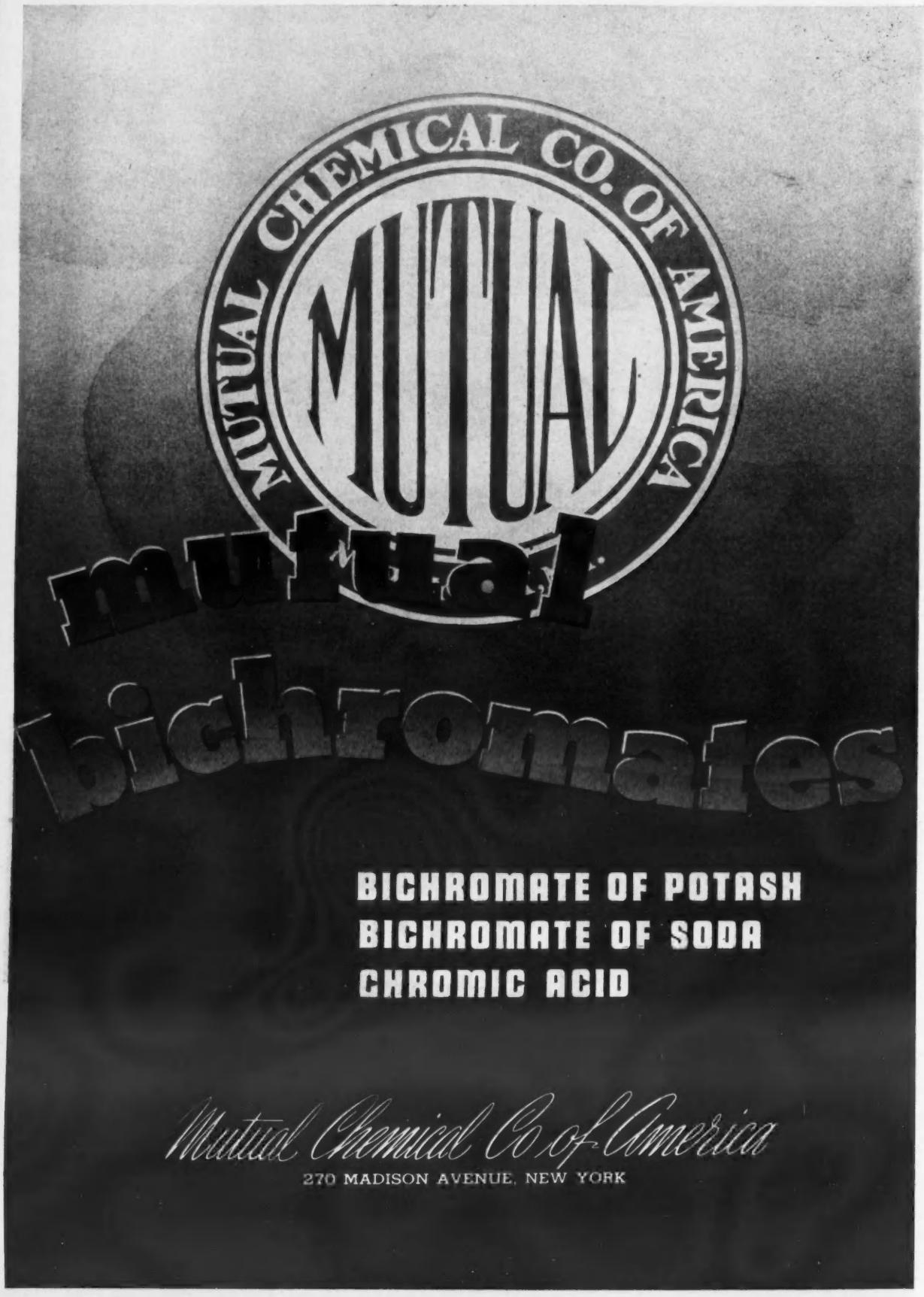
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms.,	works, 55 gals.	lb.	.27 - —
	10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.32 - —
	smaller pkgs.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.		lb.	.22 - —
	10-gal dms., same basis.	lb.	.27 - —
	smaller pkgs.	lb.	.50 - 1.00
Silver, bullion		oz.	.44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.		oz.	.7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal.		oz.	.44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.		oz.	.41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.		oz.	.32⅞- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.		oz.	.29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.		oz.	.28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.		lb.	.55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.		lb.	.13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.		ton.	11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.		ton.	12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.		lb.	.75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cns.		lb.	.05 - .08
Blue, cns.		lb.	.07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.		lb.	.20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.		lb.	.13 - .14
	crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
	cut, imp., bls., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .18
	dom., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .11
	powd., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., divd.		lb.	.08½- .10
	flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms.,	c.l., divd.	lb.	.05 - —
	l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07 - .10
	USP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble,	re-fined, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 - —
	semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l.,	bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
	dms., frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	7.75 - —
	l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40 - —
	dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., divd., c.l.		lb.	.15 - —
	l.c.l., bbls., divd.	lb.	.15¼- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l.,	works.	lb.	.08 - —
	l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l.,	dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾- —
	l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers,	works.	lb.	.07⅞- —
	l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l.,	works.	100 lbs.	1.15 - —
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.33 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.58 - —
	4	100 lbs.	2.98 - —
	bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
	4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
	bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.		100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.13
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
	4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
	bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 - —
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
	4	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
	bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.		100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.13
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
	4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
	bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
	l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
	3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
	4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
	bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000	lbs. or more.	lb.	.39 - —
	1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40 - —
	900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or	more.	lb.	.46 - —
	1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47 - —
	900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l.,	works.	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
	bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
	l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works.		100 lbs.	2.25 - —
	l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —



Soda, bicarbonate, U.S.P., powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[5,3] spot, c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 csks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs .....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .33
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.80
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[5,4] c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29 - .30
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide,[8] 96-98%, dom., dms, lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 50%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 cr over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., 10 cr over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[9] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —

Soda, monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va(ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-4 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —

Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —

Sodaphosphate, USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .85 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.30
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N.Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Soda Ash is a weapon
Solvay Soda Ash has its place in the Victory Program as an important basic material required in the manufacture of equipment and other products for our armed forces. Listed below are a few of the many essential war materials produced with the help of Solvay Soda Ash.
ORDNANCE
CHEMICALS
GLASS
PETROLEUM
ADHESIVES
SOAP
ALUMINUM and other METALS
PLASTICS
TEXTILES
LEATHER
CLEANSERS
PAPER
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Soda, sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	- —
	100 lbs.	4.05	- —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C.			
1-9 bbls.	100 lbs.	4.20	- —
works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.05	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.20	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	12.00	- —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
tanks, wks.	ton.	25.00	- —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09	- .14½
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.33½	- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	2.20	- 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
NF, VI, dessicated, powd.,	bbls. lb.	.07	- .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs	3.65	- —
less than 5 tons, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1 to 4	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
single dm. lots, works	lb.	.06	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.60
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.),	lb.	.19	- .22
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks. gal.		.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Soybean meal, 44% protein, sacks, New York rate points,	ton.	38.00	- —
same basis, Baltimore rate points	ton.	37.40	- —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works	lb.	.17¼	- —
100-20,000 lbs, works	lb.	.17¼	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.21	- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns.	oz.	3.25	- 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .32
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.01½	- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.04½	- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Squill, red, powd.	lb.	.85	- .88
White, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.26	- .28
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.42	- .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.24	- .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.47	- —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	3.57	- —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0637	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0760	- —
import, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Rice, bxs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	.06¼ Nom.	
bbls.	lb.	.07 Nom.	
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.	lb.	.05	- —
Starch iodide bots.	lb.	1.87	- —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Stearin, oleo.	lb.	.1054	- —
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07¼	- .08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
seed, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Strontium bromide, cns.	lb.	.53	- .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	No prices	
tech., 90% precip., bbls.	lb.	.25	Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.06	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
25 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¼	- —
1-24 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¾	- —
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.44	- —
Strophantin, bots.	oz.	30.00	- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	2.75	- 2.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.70	- —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	- —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	- —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	- —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.89	- —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	- —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.82	- —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.89	- —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.83	- —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.48	- —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sugar coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	- 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., 10 or over	lb.	.26	- —
less than 10	lb.	.27	- —

Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's,	ea.	4.86	- —
100's	ea.	8.46	- —
1,000's	ea.	72.00	- —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot.	doz.	2.50	- —
4-oz. bots.	ea.	8.10	- —
1-lb. bots.	ea.	30.00	- —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.	lb.	1.45	- —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery,	lb.	1.00	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.05	- —
25-lb. lots	lb.	1.20	- —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms.	lb.	4.00	- —
500-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.10	- —
100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	4.15	- —
25-lb. tins	lb.	4.30	- —
1-5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.45	- 4.60
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts	long ton.	16.00	- —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.40	- —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
light, USP, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.29	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
lumps, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
rolls, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.65	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15	- —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Sulphur, rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06¼
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.04	- .04¾
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06¾
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls. works	lb.	.07	- .08
multi-unit, cars, works	lb.	.04½	- .06
tanks, works	lb.	.04	- .06
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.13	- .21
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.06½	- —
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90	- 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
leaf, f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.08	- —
No. 2	lb.	.07	- —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs.,	lb.	.07½	- .08
medium, bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- .07¾
poultry	lb.	.07	.07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto.	unit-ton.	.80	- .84
	net ton.	9.60	-10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c.,	unit-ton.	.63½	- .67½
	net ton.	10.10	-10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot	unit-ton.	.63¾	- .68
	net ton.	12.75	-13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot	unit-ton.	.85	- —

T

Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.	ton.	12.50	-24.50
l.c.l.	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., c.l.	ton.	17.50	-43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l.	ton.	13.00	-18.00
99-99¼%, c.l.	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.95%, c.l.	ton.	17.00	-21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
Pennsylvania, c.l.	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l.	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	15.00	- —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
French	ton.	No prices	
Italian	ton.	No prices	

Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.

Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks	lb.	.09¾	- —
ined., extra, tanks	lb.	.08¾	- —
special, tanks	lb.	.08½	- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
kegs	lb.	7.45	- —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l.,	unit-ton.	4.50	& .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi.	unit-ton.	4.00	& .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y.,	unit-ton.	5.10	- —
feeding, unground, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	5.53	- —
Tankage, import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port	unit-ton.	Nominal	
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.	lb.	.03¾	- .06¼
Java, bgs.	lb.	.04¾	- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29½	- —
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.33½	- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.20	- .21
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.24¼	- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., find gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more.	lb.	.47¾	- —
less than 5	lb.	.48	- —
dms.	lb.	.48¾	- .51
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.52¾	- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.70	- .72
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.	lb.	.43	- —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght.	lb.	.17	- —

Terpinyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.87	- —
dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.	lb.	.06	- 06½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½	- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).			
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works.	lb.	12.50	- —
Theobromine[6]	lb.	2.65	- —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.	lb.	No prices	
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns.,	gram.	.41	- .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	- .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
Thyme,[1] French, bls.	lb.	.89	- 1.62
Morocco, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.25	- .25½
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.40	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, anhydrous.	lb.	.48	- .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.39	- .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits	lb.	.52	- —
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons).	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.14¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.14¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15½	- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons).	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.16¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.17	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.17¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.17½	- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15¾	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¼	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery,	lb.	.15½	- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.	lb.	.15¾	- —
50-999 lbs.	lb.	.16	- —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons),	lb.	.05½	- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c per pound higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.57	- —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.65	- —
5-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.70	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.32	- —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.40	- —
5-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96	- —
Tolu, balsam, cns.	lb.	.85	- .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Toluol,[2,6,9] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable	gal.	.33	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28	- —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable,	gal.	.34½	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29½	- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½	- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine,	bls.	.90	- .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Totaquine, USP XII, 100 cs. containers	oz.	.40	- —
25 oz. containers	oz.	.43	- —
5 oz. containers	oz.	.45	- —
smaller containers	oz.	.45	- .80
Triacetin, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.33	- —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.98	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01	- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.78	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.81	- —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29	- —
single dms.	lb.	.31	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.40	- —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
cns., works.	lb.	.51	- —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½	- —
tanks	lb.	.07½	- —
Trichlorethylene,[2] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½	- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
l.s.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½	- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½	- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ariz., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[2,6] CP, cns., works.	lb.	.43½	- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.40½	- —
tech., cns., works.	lb.	.25½	- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .31
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.25½	- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.18	- —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.16	- —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 560-lb. dms.	lb.	.24	- —
single dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.	lb.	.46	- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	21.50	- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	17.50	- —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	16.00	- —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal powd.,[6,8] 98-99.7%, dms., works.	lb.	2.60	- 5.40
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Chem. grade, kgs.	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	- .10
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock	gal.	.78	- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock	gal.	.80	- —
5 ex dock	gal.	.82	- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities.	gal.	.55	- .58
tanks	gal.	.50	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.64	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.67	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.59	- —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.55	- —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville	ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	52.50	- —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore	ton.	55.00	- —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila.	ton.	90.00	- —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.	ton.	No prices	
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	ton.	No prices	
pure, cs.	lb.	.12	- —
fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	37.40	- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports.	ton.	121.58	- —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports,	ton.	127.00	- —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Eastern, bls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
cups, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	No prices	
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works.	lb.	7.00	- —
tech., dms., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.	lb.	10.00	- —
Java, tins.	lb.	9.50	- —
Mexican, whole, tins.	lb.	11.00	- —
cuts, tins.	lb.	10.00	- —
Tahiti, white label, tins.	lb.	6.00	- —
yellow label, tins.	lb.	5.75	- —
West Indian, tins.	lb.	10.00	- —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins,	lb.	2.60	- —
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.65	- —
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.75	- —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	2.35	- —
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.40	- —
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.50	- —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	2.35	- —
5-lb. tins.	lb.	2.40	- —
1-lb. tins.	lb.	2.65	- —
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	No prices.	
artificial, cs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.25	- —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- —
5 gals., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Ether, 75 c.c.	bot.	1.30	- —
50 c.c.	bot.	.73½	- —
25 c.c.	bot.	.45¾	- —

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).

Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).			

W

Wahoo bark, bls.	lb.	.48	- .49
tree	lb.	.28	- .29
Wattle bark, bxs., f.a.s.	ton.	41.00	-42.00
Extract, solid, bgs.	lb.	.0447	-.0460
liquid, tanks.	lb.	.05	- —
bbls.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-168, amber.	lb.	.15¼	- —
black	lb.	.14	- —
white	lb.	.26	- —
160-165, amber.	lb.	.17¼	- —
black	lb.	.16	- —
white	lb.	.30	- —
Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20

Wax, bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs,	lb.	.61	- —
cakes, cs.	lb.	.62	- —
discs, cs.	lb.	.63	- —
yellow, crude, African	lb.	.49	- —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.50	- —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.59	- .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.38	- —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs.	lb.	.77	- .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.	lb.	.84	- .85
N.C., 3, bgs.	lb.	.78	- .79
refined, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.88	- .89
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.87	- .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.13½	- .14
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14½	- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.15½	- .16
jobbing lots.	lb.	.16½	- .17
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.16½	- .17
jobbing lots.	lb.	.17½	- .18
Japan, cs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Montan, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.	lb.	.55	- .62
Ozokerite, import, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26	- .27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27	- .28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.84	- —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-grd., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-24.00
extra bolted, c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99½%, 250 mesh, c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	8.60	- 9.50
98%, 200 mesh, c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
gilders', c.l.	ton.	11.50	-13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	12.50	-16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
l.c.l.	ton.	13.00	-16.00
precipitated, c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants	ton.	6.00	- —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons	ton.	7.00	- —
less than 5 tons	ton.	9.00	- —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.05½	- 06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15	- 18
thin, natural, bls.	lb.	.09½	- 10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12	- 15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72	- .75
leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	- .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.			
Import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	No prices	
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices	
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09
Levant, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xylol,[2,3,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
8°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.37	- —
8°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52	- .55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60	- .64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	Nom.
Bensidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bgs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60	- —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	- —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.37	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.52	- —
Yellow, ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	- .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.	lb.	.15	- —
open order.	lb.	.15	- —
Navy specifications type, contracts.	lb.	.15	- —
open order.	lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	5.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.25	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc, [1,2,3] Metal (see Paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Zinc, carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.34½	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.60	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.85	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
25-lb. jars.	lb.	.36	- —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	- —
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.1135	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[2] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, doni., Ather. process, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
Imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	

TAM Zircon crucibles are finding wide application for various high temperature applications up to 3500° in non-ferrous melting such as aluminum, platinum, etc. These Zircon crucibles not only resist various acid and alloy reactions, but due to the straight line expansion coefficient of Zircon, exhibit exceptionally good heat shock properties. Refractory bonds consisting of other compounds are not necessary in the manufacture of TAM Zircon crucibles thereby assuring the user of a pure Zircon product.

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Zinc oxide, USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs., lb. .10½- —

Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.

Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.

Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots	lb.	.30 - —
less than ton lots	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 - —
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —

Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 - .25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Steel Drums Control Postponed to Nov. 7

OPD Washington Bureau

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers Manufacturers allowed to pack products in steel drums owned by them, as provided by order L-197, were given an extension to November 7 to acquire title to a supply of used drums by the WPB October 23.

The order lists permitted uses for steel drum containers owned by the packer.

Originally the order prohibited the use of steel drums for packing specified products after September 14 if the packer did not have title to them.

Today's amendment (No. 2) was necessary because some manufacturers were accustomed to selling their used containers and then repurchasing them as they needed them instead of retaining title as the order requires.

After November 7 the strict provisions of the order curtailing the use of steel drums again will become operative.

The amendment also sets up a definition of used drums to mean any drum which has been partially or wholly filled with any product or commodity.

- - - —V- - -

War Production Board has gone on a full six-day week for the duration.

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis.	lb.	.08¾- —
single dms., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14¾- —
Aristowax 160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery San Francisco, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
Arocl ors, distilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.25 - —
single dms., works.	lb.	.27 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
ton lots, works.	lb.	.20 - —
single dms., works.	lb.	.22 - —

B

Bakelite, alkyd resins, BR, 10025, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
carbic anhydride base, oil modified, BR, 14590, 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 - —
Bakelite resin modified BR., 13202, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.15½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
dispersion resin, BK, 3962, dms., 30,000 lbs. works.	lb.	.2770- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2820- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.2870- —
lacquer, BR, 9866, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19½- —
XJ, 10433, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
XK, 14504 dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
single dm., works.	lb.	.34½- —
less than dm, works.	lb.	.38½- —
	lb.	.38½- —
XR, 3180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.45½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.34 - —
3360, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.36½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
4086, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.37½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.38 - —
9432, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
9434, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25½- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26 - —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.26½- —
10282, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.32½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
14634, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.31 - —
oil modified, BR, 302, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3460- —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3510- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.3560- —
2178, cns., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.28½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.29 - —
resin modified, BR., 2963, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
11504, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18 - —
15,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.18½- —
5,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 - —

C

"Cumar" resin, AX.	lb.	.06¼- —
BX	lb.	.06½- —
CX, gross weight.	lb.	.05¾- —
DX, gross weight.	lb.	.05¼- —
EX, gross weight.	lb.	.05¼- —
FX, gross weight.	lb.	.05¾- —
Cumar, MH col. 1.	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾- —
9	lb.	.06½- —
MS	lb.	.10¾- —
Cumar, P 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker	lb.	.10¾- —
RH	lb.	.10¾- —
RS	lb.	.10¾- —
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾- —
1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾- —
W col. ½	lb.	.13½- —
1	lb.	.12½- —
1½-2	lb.	.11½- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½- —

"Cumar" resin prices apply in dms., f.o.b. Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over.	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.30 - —

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
Esterol, alkyd solut., B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
H-1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.19½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
PV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17¾- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17¾- —
11, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
22, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14 - —
22-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
33, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
44, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
44-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —

VELSICOL CORPORATION
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

HYDROCARBON RESINS

—You Can Get Them
—They're Moderately Priced
—They Have Advantages

Durable, resistant to heat, water and chemicals, they are widely used for *coatings, impregnants, bonding compounds and plastic masses.* Velsicol Oxidizing Resins air dry rapidly, hasten the drying of linseed and soy oil and extend critical oils. Velsicol Thermoplastic Resins are dependable, easy to handle. Inquiries invited.

- COLORS—Yellow to brown.
- CONSISTENCIES—Liquid to high melting solid.
- MOLECULAR WEIGHTS—400 to 1200.
- CHEMICAL ACTIVITY—Near inertness to high unsaturation.
- HEAT RESISTANCE—Generally excellent.
- ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES—Low power factors and di-electric constants.

Write to THE VELSICOL CORPORATION • 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Esterol, alkyd solut., 55, c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
562, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
640-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
660-N, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
830, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .17½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
1300, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
1825, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
2183, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
2195, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2000, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .18½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .19 - —
2633, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15 - —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .15½- —

Esterol, alkyd., solut., 2728, c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .16½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .17 - —
2775-BS, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd....lb. .16 - —
4040, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
10 dms. or more, dlvd....lb. .15½- —
9 dms. or less, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —

F

Flexalyn solution, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19¾- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works, gal. 2.47 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. cars, destination..lb. .18¾- —

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bgs.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.
Krumbhaar, Maleic 404, 1 to 9 dms..lb. .17½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads...lb. .16½- —
Maleic 414, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 505, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Phenolic 555, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .17½- —
10 drums.....lb. .17 - —
carloads or truckloads....lb. .16½- —
Synthetic Copal 909, 1 to 9 drums..lb. .19½- —
10 drums.....lb. .19 - —
carloads and truckloads....lb. .18½- —

L

Lewisol resin, No. 1, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
Lewisol resin, 2, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
2L, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10 dms.....lb. .21 - —
1 dm.....lb. .22 - —
18, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
24, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
28, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —
33, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
10 dms.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm.....lb. .17½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. For less than dm. quantities add 5c. per lb. to one-drum prices.

M

Myristilene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lbs., dms..lb. .20 - —
same basis, 200 lb. dms....lb. .23 - —
50 lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. .30 - —
2 lb. samples.....lb. .45 - —

N

Neo-fat fatty acid, 3-R, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
23, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .13¾- —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
290, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —

Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all states west of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
hard, 83-95° C, dms., works..lb. .17 - —
soft, 65-75° C, dms., works...lb. .17 - —
10° C, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ⅛, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2¼-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2¼-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3¼-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2¼-5, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, f.o.b. Pittsburgh.. lb. .03¼- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevillite, "V," water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. 1.30 - —
No. 4, very light straw, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .53 - —
No. 122, water-white, 100-lb. dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rfd., dms., works..lb. .12 - —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .68 - —
90, returnable dms., works.. lb. .29 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-85° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0280- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04¼- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .31¼- —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .37 - —
iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .20 - —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14¼- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs.....lb. .13¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¼- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .25 - —
lead 30%, cobalt 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .22 - —
lead 20%, manganese 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
manganese 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.. lb. .16¼- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —

All prices are f.o.b. customers' plants, east of Denver.

Nypene resin, dms., works....lb. .22 - —

P

Palmalene, f.o.b., Boston, 400 lb. dms..lb. .15 - —
same basis, 200 lb. dms....lb. .18 - —
50 lb. dms.....lb. .20 - —
10 lb. cns.....lb. .25 - —
2 lb. laboratory containers, lb. .40 - —
Paradene, No. 1, 75-90° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

RESINS are important in the War effort, therefore our research has been successfully directed towards the manufacture of S & W Resins that meet the specifications set up by the Government agencies. Where critical raw materials are involved, we are delivering resins against the proper preference ratings, and whenever possible are maintaining stocks in the large production centers throughout the country so that they are available to manufacturers without delay.

We anticipate having, as before, for use in the production of essential civilian finishes, limited quantities of certain resins that do not require critical raw materials.

THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE

"S & W" ESTER GUM —all types
"AROFENE"* —pure phenolics
"AROCHEM"* —modified types
"CONGO GUM" —raw, fused and esterified
"AROPLAZ"* —alkyds
NATURAL RESINS —all standard grades

*Registered U. S. Patent Office

STROOCK & WITTENBERG Corp.
60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK CITY

"AT HOME"

WHEN YOU talk about "At Home" Conventions . . . you're talking about an everyday occurrence to the research staff of Durez chemists and engineers.

Every day they gather to exchange test-tube data. That is the only way that a progressive business can keep pace with developments. Or initiate them!

The work of all those yesterdays—the days and nights of tedious experiment, the months of exposure tests—has been a prime factor in helping Durez to meet the demands of our arsenals.

Today . . . Durez resins are being used in quantities that are taxing even our newly expanded production facilities to the utmost.

Yet, our men responsible for these resins have not lost their focus on the future. They know that as America steps up the pace that will bring the war to a smashing conclusion and victory—still newer and improved resins will be needed. Resins that will do their small but vital share in helping to win the war. Resins that will help the production lines swing over to successful peacetime products . . . when the great day comes!

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
Walck Road, N. Tonawanda, New York

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

GLYPTAL
ALKYD RESINS IN WAR SERVICE

Today, G-E Glyptal Alkyd Resin solutions are designed to meet the exacting requirements of wartime jobs. Years of manufacturing experience plus continuous laboratory control make Glyptal products outstanding in war service. Their durability and dependability are helping formulators to save time on war production jobs. And they are especially designed to meet rigid government specifications. G-E quality is constantly maintained.

ALL OUT FOR VICTORY!
YET, PLANNING FOR THE PEACE TO COME.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Paradura resin, grade AV, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
10-P, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
46, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
273, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
367, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
540, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.37	—
Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hard No. 1, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
No. 3, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
25, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
25, light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
84-E, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
100, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
105-B, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
200, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
10 pkgs., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
9 pkgs., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
500, extra hard, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
850, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
1000, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
1700, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
1750, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
1855, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
3101, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
3645, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
10 pkgs. or more, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
9 pkgs. or less, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
Pentalyn A, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.14	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19	—
G, dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, Zone 1	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.15	—
single dms., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phenester, color 3½-5, dms., works	lb.	.17	—
P.H.O., dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.69	.74
resin, clear, ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79	.84
No. 20, ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79	.84
No. 40, ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.79	.84

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works	lb.	.0160	—

S

Staybelite resin, c.l. (36,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars East of and including N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan., Okla. and Tex.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dms. (500 lbs.), same basis	lb.	.06½	—
smaller lots, f.o.b. Hattiesburg, Miss., or Hercules, Del.	lb.	.20	—
Surfex, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Painesville, Ohio	ton.	27.50	—
BB, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	32.00	—
MM, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.00	—
Syntex, standard alkyd resins, No. 9, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.25	—
14, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
16, c.l.	100 lbs.	19.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	20.00	—
18, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.75	—
19-B, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.50	—
22, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
23, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	—
28, c.l.	100 lbs.	17.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	18.00	—
32, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
121, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.75	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.25	—
217, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.00	—
H-12, c.l.	100 lbs.	16.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	16.50	—
H-15, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
H-46, c.l.	100 lbs.	14.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
Syntex, H-3 (pale), c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—
H-3, c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.75	—

Syntex prices are f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., freight prepaid and allowed to destinations in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Va., N. C., S. C., W. Va., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Iowa and Mo. and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and Montreal and Toronto, Canada. For shipment to other points East of the Rockies and not listed above add 1c. per pound. For shipments direct to West Coast points add 1¼c. per lb. to the less than carload lots prices. The above prices do not include the cost of drums, which remain the property of the manufacturer.

V

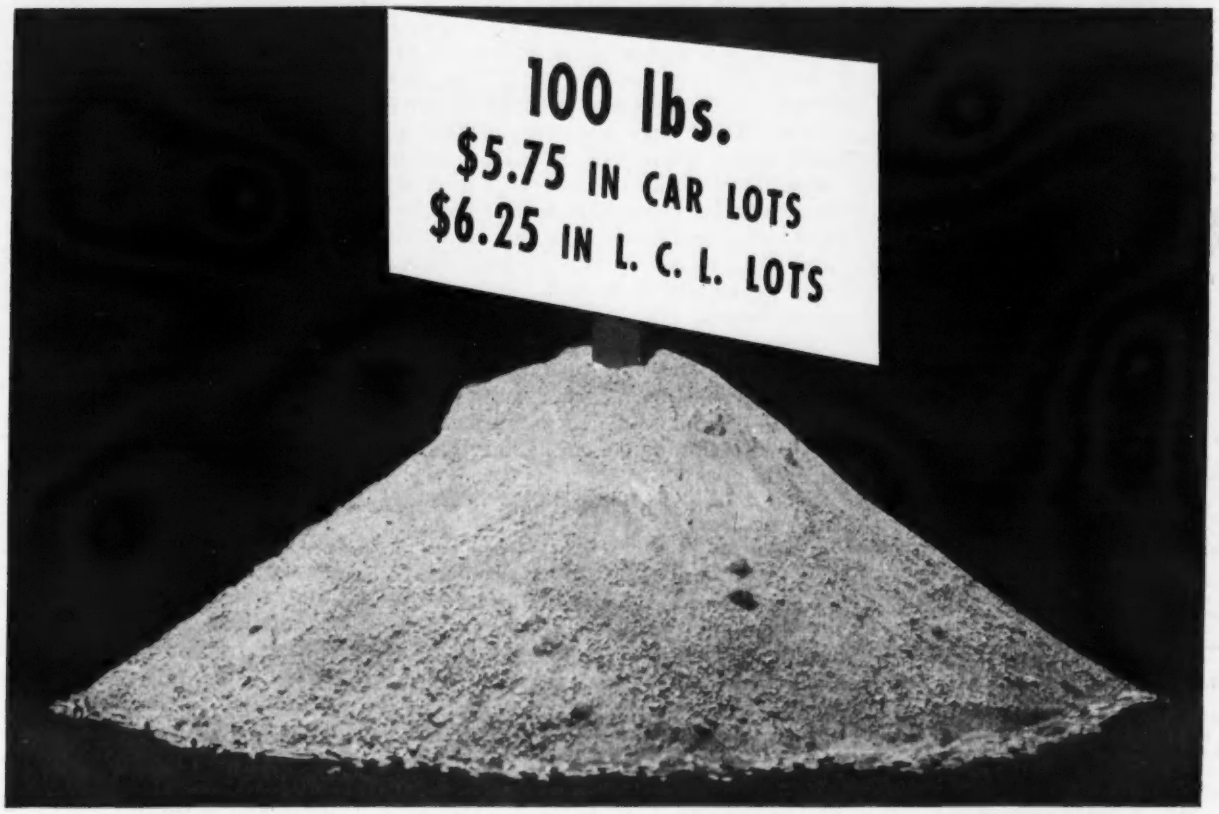
Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto.-Washington area, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	29.00	-41.40
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	51.40	-63.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	83.00	- —
Southern New Jersey, East Pa., Del., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	28.60	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	50.00	-62.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	82.00	- —
Canada (Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	33.20	-44.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	54.00	-66.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	86.00	- —
Greater N. Y., North N. J., Conn., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	28.60	-40.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	48.00	-60.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	80.00	- —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt.	ton.	55.00	-67.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	87.80	- —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	33.60	-43.00
spot, 1-25 tons, per shpt.	ton.	56.00	-68.80
under - ton per shpt.	ton.	88.80	- —
resin, New England (except Conn.), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	29.00	-42.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	53.00	-62.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	82.00	- —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	36.00	-46.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	66.00	-80.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	90.00	- —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	30.00	-41.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	53.00	-65.80
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	85.80	- —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., Va., contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	31.00	-39.60
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	54.00	-64.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	84.00	- —
Pacific Coast States, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), contract, 26-1000 tons per month	ton.	48.00	-57.00
spot, 1-25 tons per shpt.	ton.	70.00	-82.00
under 1 ton per shpt.	ton.	94.00	- —
"Vinylseal" adhesive solution, A35, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va., frt. pd. E. of Miss.	gal.	2.10	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
A70, drum lots, same basis	gal.	2.75	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	3.00	- —
T24-9, 20 dms., same basis	gal.	2.00	- —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.25	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.50	- —
MA28-18, 20 dms., same basis	gal.	2.15	- —
dm. lots, same basis	gal.	2.40	- —
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	2.65	- —

"Vinylseal" adhesive solutions in 1 to 5-gal. quantities are shipped in non-returnable containers. Extra charge of 40c. for 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. containers included in price. Drum lots are shipped in 55-gal. returnable drums.

"Vinylite" brand resins, AYAB (in paper bags or fiber drums), AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), in paper bags only, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river	lb.	.40	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60	- —
AYAW, 1 to 199 lbs., paper bgs., same basis	lb.	.67	- —
QYNA, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.48	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.52½	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65	- —
VYHH, VYLF, VYNW, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.50	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.53½	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.55	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.65	- —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis	lb.	.68	- —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.70	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.72½	—
200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.75	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.85	- —
XYSG, 200 to 1,999 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	.85	- —
1 to 199 lbs., paper bags, same basis	lb.	1.00	- —

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls.	gal.	1.55	- —
kits (5 gals.)	gal.	1.70	- —
jugs (1 gal.)	gal.	1.80	- —



CAN YOU USE THIS ZINC OXIDE?

Here is an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who can use recovered zinc oxide with these specifications:

color	light grey or tan
loss on ignition (organic matter)	5.0% maximum
inorganic impurities (principally sulfate)	3.0% maximum
assay (Zinc as ZnO)	90.0% minimum
fineness retained on 100 mesh	none
retained on 200 mesh	0.1% maximum

Ample Stocks Available!

While zinc oxide meeting the specifications at the left cannot be recommended for white paints, many other uses suggest themselves:

1. as a pigment in certain tints of linseed oil house paints or industrial coatings such as tans, buffs and similar colors

2. as a raw material for zinc chromate pigments

3. as a pigment in colored linoleum print paints

4. in the meal used in making inlaid linoleum

At present ample stocks are available and this zinc oxide is being offered in car lots (minimum 40,000 lb.) at $5.75 per 100 lbs. F.O.B. St. Louis, freight allowed to destination. In L. C. L. quantities, 300-lb. barrels are offered at $6.25 per 100 lbs.

For samples and further details, inquire: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Mo. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal.

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Paint Technicians Are Busy

Paint production men are busy these days with problems of war-needed coatings and problems of war-curtailed materials. For this reason they do not so keenly feel the abandonment of their annual conference as they would if they could see plenty of time for the journeying and commingling of such occasions. There has, of course, been some measure of disappointment over the dropping of this year's convention, but the efforts of the officers and committee chairmen to provide—as these days so frequently and widely demand—a practicable substitute will temper the feeling of loss.

In this endeavor to provide in print at least something closely to replace the customary conventioning in person, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter has been glad to have a part. The evidence of its participation will be found, not only in the recording of the doings of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs on pages 41 to 47B of this issue, but also in the general news pages, where there are a number of specially paint-interest items.

The Reporter is particularly proud of what it has been able to do to enhance the informative value of the open forum of the federation's plant managers' committee. One-half of the space devoted in this issue to that feature of the federation's activities is filled with information collected by the Reporter to supplement the answers obtained by the committee in the all too little time it had for the task.

Paint technicians are busy now with the problems, military and civilian, of war, the problems which are common to all industrialists and the numerous other problems which are peculiarly their own. They are seeing to it that neither the military nor the civilian needs of the nation suffer substantially from disturbed supplies of basic materials. They are meeting the exigencies of war with progress and development which will be still more valuable in time of peace.

Protective coatings face a new epoch when the general industrial developments of war-stressed times become the commonplaces of commerce. They face extensive changes in component materials. They face the replacement of wood with a variety of metallic alloys as materials of building construction. They face a similar revolution in the development of plastics to take the place of various materials in all sorts of things, from automobile bodies to window-screen wires.

These are the things which paint technicians are pondering in their much curtailed spare time. Their progress over the past two decades is assurance that they will not fall behind the general procession.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

There Will Be Concentration

Concentration of production to meet the demands of war is likely to be ordered very soon. It probably will be started in the field of consumers' durable goods, where civilian production now constitutes less than 10 percent of the total output.

Concentration of production will not be confined to durable goods. The military needs of the nation cannot adequately be met by the operations solely of 90 percent of the durable goods productive capacity of the country. There must be still more conversion of nondurable goods plants to war production, to some extent in their own lines, because the military forces require the same basic supplies as the civilian population—clothing, food, and so on—but much will be revolutionary.

Conversion and concentration will not go hand in hand. Some conversion will be forced by lack of materials for customary operations; some will result—or there will be disaster—from rulings that certain operations are nonessential, a category which can be expected to expand very much. When there is no production, there can be no concentration of production.

Concentration of production in nondurable lines may be expected at first to follow along the lines already applied in the curtailment of sizes and styles. Concentration of plants will come as it is determined to be necessary. A study of the capability and adaptability of various sorts of plants for warwork is being carried on. The information thus acquired will be the basis of conversion which will enforce concentration, at least on such items as may still be produced.

The WPB policy and purposes with respect to concentration of production are told in an article beginning on page 7 of this paper. It is must reading. Determinations of nonessentialness of products and their production are going to come thick and fast, because war production's lags are holding up the sort of warmaking that the majority of the people believe should be started. The same belief is motivating congressional criticism of the war agencies. It is to be expected that the latter will get tough—they have so far fallen far short of what is necessary. Every week more and more productive capacity is going to face the enforced choice of warwork or no work.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

One Head—Not More

Whether their congressional critics know even as much as the directing personnel of the special war agencies about "the meaning of modern war," it cannot be denied that the potentiality of the criticism voiced last week by the house committee on national defense is one of constructiveness. In its essentials, the criticism is apt. What is its characteristic in respect of the details to which it reaches is problematical. But, details are not of the essence—albeit they are one reason why such criticism is timely.

Experts alone can adequately undertake the evaluation of the congressional committee's suggestions and recommendations for improvement in the national personal war functioning. Every time a new and superior official is added to the long overcrowded and overpurposed directive personnel and his activities begin to be, at least, reflected in results of apparent benefit, the cry goes up for a still newer and still higher official to see that the new activities are kept in the proper channel.

One trouble is that, no matter how many new and higher directing officials are added to the war job, there never is enough—if there is any—getting rid of existing incumbents or even correlating of the work of the many who would beneficially be replaced by perhaps one-tenth their number if the substitutes were chosen for ability and adaptability, rather than for ambition and obstinacy. A few good men at the head are not sufficient: there must be ability of the proper sort and workability of the proper degree among all the subheads.

But, there are too many top heads. Men, materials, money, machines, and morale are all essential parts of the war production program. No one of them is any more essential or any less essential than any other. It is of prime necessity that each be in its proper place in adequate supply. Only one real top head can effect that necessity. The big need is not for another top head, but for one real one, with a plan of adequate caliber and the right to make it work.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Unsatisfactory Substitutes

When the economic history of the war program of the United States is impartially written, one of the most interesting chapters will be that in which is told why the "M Day" plan was abandoned in favor of all sorts of alphabetically designated schemes which are not, even at this late day, correlated as they should be to get all that industry has to give to war production. Industry is not adequately mobilized for its war job. The simple reason is that such mobilization has not been attempted.

The war has forced upon industry a number of substitutes for materials and other things. But, it was not the war which forced upon it the unsatisfactory substitutes for the real mobilization plan that had been built up with expert knowledge and experience over a period of more than twenty years.

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$$\|$$
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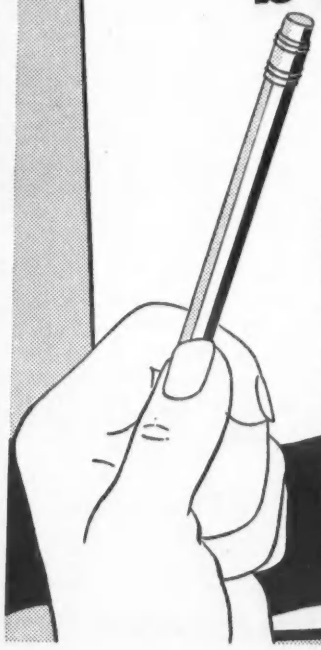

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Heavy Chemicals

Quotations Extended Unchanged for 1943 on Several Items in Heavy Chemicals Market—Arsenic Use Restricted—Acetic Anhydride Placed Under System of Allocations

One of the most interesting developments in the market for heavy chemicals over the past week was the extension by a leading factor of contract quotations unchanged from current levels to December 31, 1943, on ahydrous ammonia in cylinders, aqua ammonia in drums, ammonia carbonate, ammonia bicarbonate, sal ammoniac, potash carbonate and caustic potash, and soda nitrite. Present terms and conditions remain the same and all orders will continue to be subject to the factor's acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery. In the case of anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, contracts for 1943 are available to those customers who have been served on a spot basis in 1942. Few price revisions are anticipated in the trade for the new year.

A revision of General Preference Order M-152 prohibits the use of arsenic except as authorized by the Director General for Operations and requires all holding 650 pounds or more to report their inventories to the War Production Board. Because the demand for acetic anhydride exceeds current production, the chemical has been placed under a system of allocations. General Preference Order M-243 prohibits the delivery or use of acetic anhydride except as directed by WPB.

The containers branch of WPB has appealed to manufacturers of containers to use their research facilities to the full in the search for substitute materials to replace critical materials going into containers. Manufacturers and packers now using containers made of critical materials should not rely on a continued supply of such products, for there is no assurance that such containers will continue to be available just because satisfactory substitutes haven't been developed, it was pointed out.

WPB has announced that manufacturers working under the Production Requirements Plan who have urgent need for material over and above the amounts authorized for fourth quarter use may apply for additional quantities on form PD-25F, but warns that only applications covering material necessary to the war effort or for essential civilian uses can be considered.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 89.6 the week ended October 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 88.6 percent in the previous week and 105.5 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—No upturn in quiet demand. Material under allocation. Prices unchanged.

Alumina Sulphate.—Light interest. Position about unchanged. Prices same.

Aluminum.—Material under industry control. Market steady. Allocations rule on paste and seed transactions. No change quotably.

Alum, Soda.—Tone unaltered. Material quotablv unchanged.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Contract quotations extended unchanged at current levels by one factor to December 31, 1943, on material in cylinders. Present terms and conditions remain the same. All orders subject to acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery. Contracts available to customers served on spot basis in 1942.

Ammonia Aqua.—Contract quotations on aqua ammonia in drums extended unchanged by one interest to December 31, 1943. Present terms and conditions rule. All orders subject to acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — Contract quotations extended unchanged by a leading factor to December 31, 1943. Present terms and conditions rule. All orders subject to acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery.

Ammonia Carbonate. — Contracts now being accepted by one interest to December 31, 1943, at current quotations. Details same as for ammonia bicarbonate.

Ammonia Persulphate.—Market devoid of new features. No movements pricewise.

Ammoniac, Sal. — Contract quotations extended unchanged by one factor to December 31, 1943. See ammonia bicarbonate.

Antimony.—Material continues under industry control. Position unaltered. Prices same.

Antimony Needles.—Tone quiet. No movements pricewise.

Antimony Oxide.—Material under allocation. Consumers' needs light. Quotations show no change.

Antimony Sulphide.—Market devoid of new features. No alterations pricewise.

Arsenic Trisulphide.—Material be-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chlorinated Compounds

How to produce noncorrosive lubricating oils for use where pressures between the bearing surfaces rise to more than five tons to the square inch is told in a patent just issued.

The inventor points out that high pressure lubricants are usually corrosive, in fact depend on chemical action between the oil and metal to prevent seizure and scoring of the bearing surfaces, but he has found that certain halogen carbon compounds, particularly chlorinated compounds, inhibit this corrosive action without destroying the high pressure qualities of the lubricant. The action seems to be to form a protective film on the metal which prevents electrolytic action to which the corrosion is due.

It is understood that the inventor's new "inhibitors" can be used to make new high pressure oils or to improve existing ones.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM HYDRATE and POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
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BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
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SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
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BARIUM CARBONATE
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ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

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POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
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ing used as substitute for red arsenic. Position unaltered. Prices same.

Arsenic, White.—A revision of General Preference Order M-152 prohibits the use of arsenic except as authorized by Director General for Operations and requires all holding 650 pounds or more to report their inventories to WPB. Original order made deliveries subject to WPB approval but did not control end-use. Revised order, in addition to controlling end-use on future allocations, will control use of existing inventories.

Barium Carbonate.—New developments lacking. Prices show no change.

Barium Chlorate.—Allocations rule. Price schedules show no change.

Barium Chloride.—Demand spotty. Quotations steady.

Bauxite.—Allocations govern transactions. Pricewise, no change.

Bleaching Powder.—Allocations rule with prices stabilized. Demand readily consuming all supplies.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand showing improvement with factors optimistic concerning Winter uses. Price schedules confirmed.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Provision of order M-41 permitting users of carbon tetrachloride for purposes assigned a B-2 rating to consume 100 percent of amount used in base period restored. Prices unchanged.

Chlorine. — Supplies allocated to normal consumers far under needs. War demand heavy. No change pricewise.

Cobalt Acetate.—Demand light. Allocations govern transactions. Prices unchanged.

Cobalt Hydrate. — Position unchanged. Allocations rule. Prices same.

Copper. — South American copper producers have been given preference ratings of AA-2X for the purchase of 35 percent of their maintenance and repair materials requirements in any six months period under an amendment to WPB's preference rating order P-58.

Copper Chemicals.—Under allocation. Prices show no change.

Copperas.—Factors report light demand. Prices maintained.

Cryolite.—Allocations govern transactions. No change quotably.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture.—Activity at quiet level. No alterations pricewise.

Ethyl Chloride.—New features lacking. Demand light. Prices show no change.

Feldspar. — Glass industry taking good quantities. No change in price schedules.

Ferric Sulphate.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices unaltered.

Glauber's Salt.—Demand at recent levels. No change quotably.

Lead Acetate.—A large lead factor has reduced the premium on chemical lead $1 per ton to make it more attractive as a substitute in certain uses for ordinary lead. Previously the premium had been $2 per ton. Smelters and refiners have been given further help in maintaining maximum output of critical minerals with the assignment of preference rating AA-2X for delivery of materials for maintenance and repairs by a WPB amendment to its preference rating order P-73. At same time rating assigned to delivery of operating supplies was raised from A-1-C to A-1-A.

Lime. — Market position unaltered. Prices show no change and factors state none are contemplated.

Lime Sulphur.—New quotations expected some time in December. Inquiry seasonally absent.

Magnesia Arsenate.—New developments lacking. No movements pricewise.

Manganese Acetate.—Demand light. Prices same. Effort being made to increase imports from sources still open to this country and to step up domestic production to maximum.

Manganese Arsenate.—Interest light. No change pricewise.

Manganese Chloride. — Little interest. Material quotably unchanged.

Manganese Dioxide. — No new developments. Conditions quiet.

Nickel Oxide.—Material under allocation. Demand slight. Price schedules steady.

Nickel Salt. — Consumers' takings small. Allocations govern transactions. Prices confirmed.

Paris Green. — Demand from all quarters at recent levels. Little change in position. Quotations steady.

Phosgene. — New features lacking. Demand satisfactory from war effort. No change quotably.

Potash Carbonate.—Contract quotations extended unchanged at current levels by one factor to December 31, 1943. Present terms and conditions remain the same. All orders subject to acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery.

Potash, Caustic.—Contract quotations extended unchanged to December 31, 1942. Details similar to those regarding potash carbonate.

Saltpeter.—War demand good. Meat packers' requirements light. Prices same.

Soda Antimoniate.—Supplies at good level. Demand light. No change quotably.

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Soda Bisulphate. — Demand very low. Price schedules maintained.

Soda, Caustic. — Supplies plentiful. Little interest. Factors report price schedules unaltered.

Soda Cyanide. — Allocations rule. Prices same.

Soda Molybdate. — Inquiry light. Prices show no change.

Soda Nitrite. — Contract quotations extended unchanged at current levels by a leading factor to December 31, 1943. Present terms and conditions remain unaltered. All orders subject to acceptance as to quantities and dates of delivery.

Trichlorethylene. — Demand very quiet. Price schedules confirmed.

Uranium Oxide.—Little wanted. No change quotably.

Zinc Carbonate.—Factors report inquiry light. No change in prices. Federal Power Commission has announced action designed to increase zinc production at the smelter of a large interest at Rosita, Mexico. Authorization granted to export natural gas produced in the San Salvador field in Hidalgo County, Texas, for use at the smelter expected to boost zinc production there from 2,400 to 4,800 tons a year.

Zinc Sulphate.—Demand light. No change in prices.

Acids

Muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids continued to move in large volume into war production channels last week and a good war demand was reported for acetic acid. Acetic anhydride was placed under a system of allocations.

Abietic.—Market devoid of new features. Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Acetic.—Supplies satisfactory. War demand good. Call otherwise light. No change quotably.

Acetic Anhydride. — Because demand for acetic anhydride exceeds current production, chemical has been placed under a system of allocations. General Preference Order M-243 prohibits delivery or use of material except as directed by WPB. Chemical is used principally in manufacture of cellulose acetate, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, and explosives. Anyone using 54 gallons or less in any one month is exempt from restrictions of order.

Battery.—No new features. No change pricewise.

Chlorosulphonic. — No change in level of demand. No movements pricewise.

Chromic.—General limitation order in effect. Priorities rule. Prices show no change.

Formic. — Light demand. Price schedules maintained.

Lactic.—Conditions quiet. Prices maintained.

Muriatic.—War needs heavy. Price schedules firm.

Naphthenic. — Allocations govern transactions. Quotations same.

Nitric.—Heavy war demand. Market position tight. Price schedules unchanged.

Sebacic. — No new developments. Prices unchanged from recent levels.

Sulphuric.—War demand consuming large amounts. Heavy production inadequate to meet all needs of regular users.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.—Trading in sulphuric acid proceeds about as it has been for weeks, with the needs of the government absorbing the big share of the output, so that other buyers at times find it difficult to contract for their requirements. This condition, however, in the opinion of producers who keep posted as to developments, is likely to be modified with new production making itself felt. The great demand for acid has stimulated the creation of additional manufacturing facilities with the Baltimore area especially fruitful in this respect, being one of the important military centers in the country. No change in prevailing prices is considered likely.

Insecticides

Little change was noted in the market for insecticides over the past week. Demand, in general, remained at recent levels and no price alterations were observed.

Calcium Arsenate.—Material in active demand. No change quotably.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand light and prices steady.

Methyl Bromide.—Rules for supervised use of methyl bromide in controlling Japanese beetle recently were

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Electro-Chemical
Company

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•

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•

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modified in a supplement to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine bulletin 499.

Nicotine Sulphate. — New features lacking. Prices same.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies tight. Pricewise, no change.

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Chemical Industry Asks ODT 18 Change

—Continued from page 4

found by the branch to contain merit will be forwarded to the Office of Defense Transportation. It is understood that the ODT has agreed to follow the advice of the chemicals branch on questions relating to loadings of chemicals.

General order 18 provides that freight cars must be loaded to their full visible or marked capacity. Two special directives set specific limitations on loadings of certain goods, such as seeds, grains, salt, peanuts, and liquids in drums.

The minimum loading requirements proposed by the chemical industry were:—

Boxed Carboys.—Three-tier loading is recommended, with four carboy boxes loaded across the width of the car on the bottom tier, three on the second tier and two on the third.

Multiwall Paper Bags.—It is recommended that multiwall paper bags be loaded to the marked capacity or the practicable stowage space; or, if the interior walls of such car are partially sheathed or lined, to the utmost elevation practicable without overrunning the sheathing or lining, subject to all conditions or exceptions of the order.

Burlap and Textile Bags.—It is recommended that all burlap and textile bags be loaded to the marked capacity or to the practicable stowage space of the car, subject to all conditions and exceptions of the order.

Slack Barrels.—It is recommended that slack barrels be loaded so as to utilize the practicable stowage space of the car within the limits of its marked capacity.

Tight Cooperage Barrels.—It is recommended that tight barrels of not less than 40-gallon capacity each shall be loaded, each drum placed on end, in one tier covering the entire floor space of the car.

Metal Drums for Liquids.—Liquids in metal drums of not less than 40-gallon capacity each shall be loaded, each drum placed on end, in one tier covering the entire floor space of the car.

Steel Drums for Solid Materials.—It is recommended that steel drums of not less than 40-gallon capacity each shall be loaded, each drum placed on end, in one tier covering the entire floor space of the car.

Plywood and Fiber Drums.—Same recommendation to apply as listed for Slack Barrels under Item 4.

Mixed Cars.—Cars containing mixed containers, including fiber boxes, cannot, in the opinion of the conference, be covered under a general recommendation. It is therefore expected that the general provisions of the order must apply in such cases.

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WPB Ass't Director Of Operations Resigns

—Continued from page 3

vators in the United States. Mr. Heffelfinger succeeds A. E. Bowman.

Construction Control

Ferdinand Eberstadt, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, has been given control over all wartime construction for the duration by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB. The appointment was revealed as WPB announced the formation of two facility boards to pass on more than $16,000,000,000 of civilian and military construction scheduled for completion next year. The boards will review and determine whether the projects building or authorized are essential to the war effort.

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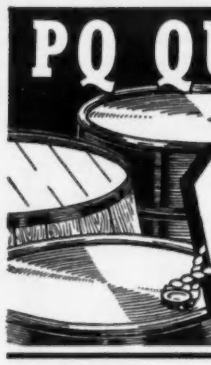

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Steady Interest for Many Items in Market for Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals—Sizable Shipments of Quebracho Extract, Mangrove Bark, and Myrobalans Reported Received

With the import situation continuing to hold many materials in very firm position, interest in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals attached last week to reports of shipments received of 8,101,440 pounds of quebracho extract, 600,000 pounds of mangrove bark, and 247,500 pounds of myrobalans. Chrome acetate solution quotations were reduced. Otherwise, little in the line of new developments was noted in the market over the past week. Interest in many items was steady, and mills working on government orders were given first consideration.

As reported previously, action of the Office of Price Administration has exempted dried eggs from the sixty-day temporary price freeze order and enables the Agricultural Marketing Administration to purchase dried eggs at prices increasing at the rate of 1½c. per pound every two weeks until December 3, 1942, over the price frozen for the September 28-October 2 base period.

There are ample supplies of leather footwear in this country for the remainder of this year and for 1943, a survey by the Department of Commerce shows. The study puts to rest erroneous reports that there is an insufficiency of leather shoes and that strict rationing would be necessary in the immediate future. Monthly production during July and August was in excess of 40,000,000 pairs. This rate of output has been higher than the rate of retail sales, so the present year is likely to close with substantial retail inventories, it is believed. According to reports, shoe production for civilians next year will be between 315,000,000 and 355,000,000 pairs, compared with estimated 1942 output of 465,000,000.

Over 300,000,000 pounds of previously restricted carpet wools have been released for the manufacture of floor coverings by the War Production Board. Floor covering manufacturers had been prohibited from using this wool, in the belief that it could be adapted for the manufacture of clothing; however, only a very small part of these fibers were consumed by the apparel industry during the period they were restricted for apparel use.

The average weekly hours of operation for woolen and worsted looms was 5 percent less in August than in July, according to the Census Bureau.

Inventory restrictions for cotton textile fabrics covered by orders M-107, M-134, M-166, M-207, and M-218 apply to all cotton fabrics listed in the orders, regardless of whether they are obtained through use of preference ratings, the Textile, Clothing and Leather Branch emphasizes.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Light call for material. Prices unchanged.

Alumina Chloride.—Movement in small volume to regular consumers. Prices same.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Chrome acetate, solution, 7½ percent, ½c. per lb.
8 percent, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	261.5	261.5	245.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Corn

A record-breaking corn crop of 3,132,002,000 bushels is indicated as of October 1, according to the Department of Agriculture. It is 61 million bushels above the previous record crop of 3,070,604,000 bushels produced in 1920, 17 percent larger than the 2,672,541,000 bushels produced in 1941, and 36 percent above the ten-year (1930-39) average of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The 1942 bumper crop is the result of the highest yield per acre on record, 35.0 bushels. These estimates relate to production of corn for all purposes, grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

Following favorable and rapid development during August, corn continued to make excellent progress during most of the first three weeks of September. Above - average temperatures prevailing over most of the country during this period, together with much-needed sunshine, allowed the crop to make splendid progress toward maturity. Such rapid development enabled most of the crop, even a large part of the late planted acreage, to escape injury from the freezing temperatures which occurred over most of the corn producing area of the country during the latter part of the month.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supply situation on light blood albumen satisfactory. Transactions on soluble dried blood governed by allocations. No changes quotably.

Albumen, Egg.—OPA action has exempted dried eggs from the sixty-day temporary freeze order and enables Agricultural Marketing Administration to purchase dried eggs at prices increasing at the rate of 1½c. per pound every two weeks until December 3, 1942, over price frozen for September 28-October 2 base period. Government demand good.

Corn Sugar.—Market position unaltered. Quotations same.

Dextrin, Potato.—New features lacking. Demand at recent levels. Prices same.

Egg Yolk.—OPA action has exempted dried eggs from sixty-day price freeze. See egg albumen. Government demand good.

Starch, Corn.—Domestic demand steady. Government taking large quantities for lend-lease shipments. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Potato.—Position similar to that of corn starch. Material being used in considerable volume as substitute for tapioca flour in sizing. Prices hold unchanged.

Tapioca Flour.—None allowed for sizing. No movements pricewise.

Zein.—Tone unchanged. Prices unaltered.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extracts.—Market devoid of new features. Prices hold unchanged for balance of 1942.

Divi-Divi.—Interest good. Import situation holds market firm. Prices same.

Gambier.—Extract supplies expected to grow tighter. Quotations firm.

Hematine.—Position unaltered. No change quotably on crystal or paste material.

Hemlock Bark Extract. — Market firm. Quotations unchanged for balance of 1942.

Mangrove Bark.—Shipment of 600,000 pounds just received.

Myrobalans.—Shipment of 247,500 pounds just received.

Oakbark Extract.—No new developments. Price schedules unchanged for balance of this year.

Quebracho Extract.—Shipments of 8,101,440 pounds just received. Interest good. No change pricewise.

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Mass Chemical Company is erecting a warehouse at 4610 Ardine street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—No new features. No alterations pricewise.

Antimony Salt. — Position unaltered. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Quotations on 7½ percent and 8 percent solutions reduced ½c. per pound and ¼c. per pound, respectively.

Potash Bichromate.—General limitation order in effect. Material is under full priority control. Price schedules steady.

Soda-Formaldehyde, Sulphoxylate. —Market tone unchanged. Material quotably unaltered.

Zinc Dust.—No change in level of demand. Quotations steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — No new developments. Prices same.

Cochineal.—Supplies light. Inquiry good. No change quotably.

Fustic.—Interest steady. Quotations on crystal and extract show no change. Market position unaltered.

Hypernic.—Tone unaltered. Market steady. Pricewise, no change.

Indigo.—Demand for natural light. Material quotably unchanged.

Logwood.—Imports tight. Steady interest.

Turmeric.—No new features. Demand at fair level for time of year. Off-season for imports. No movements pricewise.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Chemical Industry Work Essential to War Listed

—Continued from page 7

pressed and liquefied gases; refined sulphur; sulphuric and other acids; caustic and other sodas; industrial alcohols; electrochemical and electrometallurgical products such as carbide, sodium and potassium metals and high-percentage ferro-alloys; drugs and medicines; insecticides and related chemical compounds; nylon and other synthetic textile fibers used in military equipment, exclusively; grease and tallow; candles. Explosives are included with ammunition.

The list of essential or critical occupations in the industry follows:—

Accountant, cost; bacteriologist, biologist (immunologist, nematologist, parasitologist, pathologist), blacksmith (all around), bleacher operator, bricklayer (ref), callendar operator, carpenter (maintenance), centrifuge operator, chemical operator (a title covering workers who actually operate equipment that requires the exercise of independent judgment, extensive responsibility for product or equipment, and the application of acquired skill, such as, autoclave operator, acetylator operator, still operator. It does not include "operators" who tend equipment in accordance with specific instructions, such as contact acid operator or drum filler.)

Chemist, coppersmith, double-rolling-mill operator, dialyzer operator, electrician (all around), engineer (professional and technical), engineer, power house; entomologist, filterman, paraffin; fire chief, foreman (chemical operations), gas-producer man, glass blower, glycerin refiner, instrument repairman, lead burner, lubricating oil treater.

Machine fixer (rayon), machinist (all around), manager (employment and personnel), manager, production; manager, traffic; master mechanic (maintenance), mechanic (maintenance), molder (plastics), oxygen-plant operator.

Pharmacist, physicist, pipe fitter, processman (rayon making), rubber coverer, sheet-metal worker (all around), soap maker, spinning-bath man, tool-and-die maker, viscose blancher, welder (all around) and yardmaster.

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Motor Vehicle Lessee Must Get Certificate of Necessity

After November 15, 1942, anyone who leases a Commercial Motor Vehicle from another person "for a period of seven or more consecutive days" must obtain a Certificate of War Necessity to operate the leased vehicle, the Office of Defense Transportation has announced. A ten day grace period will be allowed the lessee in which to apply for his certificate. The phrase "leased for seven or more consecutive days" is construed by the ODT to include also a combination of separate leases which may be made by a person to cover operations of seven or more consecutive days.

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Paint Production Clubs News

Golden Gate

At the last meeting of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club the technical committee reported that about seventy-five grinds have been made in the study of the problem of antisettling agents. Work will be continued until completed. Harry Eastwood, of the R. N. Nason Company, read a letter concerning the painting of the interior of portable water tanks. A committee has been appointed to work on the problem.

The October meeting heard J. Nelson, of the Dow Chemical Company. He told about the different types of synthetic rubbers being produced now; their formation by condensation and/or polymerization; their chemical and physical properties and their probable use in the future.

Louisville

At the October meeting A. E. Stauderman and J. D. Todd were appointed delegates for the Pittsburgh technical committee meeting.

Dr. C. A. Knauss, of the Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., addressed the club on the synthetic resin situation in relation to the war. The prophecy of things to come, made one year ago by the speaker, was compared with today's situation and found accurate. Because of the lack of market and of raw materials, peacetime products were disappearing and not being manufactured, therefore the paint man must get his plant into war production. The conservation orders and allocation affecting paint liquids were explained.

The movement to coordinate specifications has started with Army Ordnance most active at the present time. The Bureau of Ships is bringing out new specifications as they are buying outside. New specifications are appearing on camouflage. In conclusion, a resume was given of tidewater primer tests in Florida. Surprising results were obtained.

Montreal

The October meeting of the Montreal Paint and Varnish Production Club heard an address by C. J. Kaiser, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, on "Developments and Future Outlook in the Resin Field." The speaker brought out most developments are substitutes of an inferior nature. A few are successful; for example, a modified phenolic with a slightly better dry than the most popular item, plus better solubility. A urea resin equal or better to the old with less consumption of formaldehyde. Many old numbers have been adapted to new uses; for example, No. 5000 for shell, cartridge coatings, cartridge cases where stiff chemical, solvent and abrasion resistance is needed. A flameproofing compound has been developed, also a substitute rubber which is a vegetable oil polymer. Practically all basic raw materials are expected to be or are already on priority, allocation, or quota basis. This leaves no promise of resins with non-priority.

New York

An illustrated lecture on the making and color treatment of aluminum, showing how the various processes of its production and decoration were evolved, constituted the high spot of the October meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. Robert Wray, research director of the Aluminum Company of America, was the guest speaker.

Mr. Wray divided his address into two parts. The first portion, which he entitled "Unfinished Rainbows," was devoted to the history of the creation and development of aluminum from bauxite and other ores, at first in laboratory experiments and later in mass production in specially equipped plants. Colored talking films were used to illustrate this part of his talk. The second portion, dealing with "Finishes for Aluminum," elucidated the most approved methods of decorating this metal with paints, varnishes and plastics. During this discourse Mr. Wray exhibited specimens of such color treatment.

Tax Bill Signed By President

—*Continued from page 3*

dustries covered by REPORTER. None the least is a provision which for the first time grants a differential in taxing alcohol used for nonbeverage purposes and that used for beverage purposes. The bill also modified the existing law definition of the sale of toilet preparations at retail to provide that sales to beauty parlors, beauty shops and similar establishments such be considered a sale at retail.

Alcohol Tax Differential

The alcohol tax differential provision provides for a drawback of $3.75 per proof gallon to manufacturers of medicines, medical preparations, food products, flavors, or flavoring extracts where fully tax-paid domestically produced distilled spirits are used, upon payment of annual fees of $25 for withdrawals up to 25 gallons, $50 for withdrawals up to 50 gallons and $100 for withdrawals over 50 gallons.

The section also provides for records to be kept and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be issued and grants investigative powers to the commissioner through his agents to ascertain the correctness of claims filed. The drawback of taxes are due and payable quarterly upon filing of a proper claim with the commissioner. No claim will be allowed unless filed within the three next unless filed within the three months next succeeding the quarter for which the drawback is claimed.

Although the senate had objected to a 5 percent transportation tax as proposed in the house bill it finally yielded to the point of accepting a tax of 3 percent. The tax is an advalorem tax and is imposed upon the amounts paid for the transportation of property. It is the same as the tax in effect during the first world war.

Palm Oil

The bill also contains a provision exempting palm oil when used in the manufacture of iron and steel products from the tax on first processing, together with any subsequent use of the oil residue remaining after its use in such manufacture.

Corporation Surtax

Under the provisions of the bill with reference to corporation taxes the surtax on corporation incomes is fixed at 22 percent on surtax net incomes of over $25,000, but not over $50,000 while the rate on surtax net incomes over $50,000 is fixed at 16 percent.

A flat 90 percent tax is imposed on corporation excess profits but with a cushioning provision that in no case shall the combined normal, surtax and excess profits taxes exceed 80 percent of the corporation's profits. A post-war credit of 10 percent of the amount paid in excess profits taxes is also provided.

Another provision of the bill exempts domestic corporations deriving their income principally from the active conduct of trade or business in foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere from the surtax.

Operating Loss Provision

The bill also contains a new section for the Revenue Code permitting the net operating loss of a corporation for any taxable pear beginning on or after January 1, 1942, to be carried back and credited against net income for each of the two preceding years.

That portion of the net operating loss for any taxable year which is not used as a carry-back may be carried forward to the two succeeding taxable years. This provision is expected to be of considerable benefit to firms which have been producing civilian products which are now facing losses in operations by reason of supply shortages.

Recognition was given by Congress in the bill to the heavy losses facing many corporations by destruction or seizure of their foreign properties by the enemy. In the case of property situated in an enemy country, or in an area controlled by such country, on the date war was declared on such country by the United States, such property is to be deemed seized or destroyed on the date the war was declared. These losses are to be treated the same as casualty losses. The section applies equally to land and interests in real property, and to tangible and intangible personal property interests.

Tax on Individuals

With respect to taxes on individuals the bill carried a number of sweeping changes in the present law with the intent of siphoning off purchasing power as an anti-inflation move. The normal tax is increased from 4 percent to six percent and the surtax is raised to 13 percent tax on the first dollar of surtax net income. The surtaxes graduate upward to 82 percent in surtax net incomes of over $5,000,000.

Victory Tax

In addition to these taxes the bill contains a "Victory Tax" amounting to five percent on all net income in excess of $624 a year ($12 a week) to be collected at the source beginning January 1, 1943 and to continue in effect until the end of the war. A post-war credit is provided which can be claimed by the taxpayer each year or saved up and claimed in full when hostilities have ceased.

Credit for Dependents

The bill also reduces the credit for dependents from the present $400 to $350. On the other side of the picture the bill adds to the various deductions that may be made by the taxpayers in computing their taxable income, amounts expended for medical care during the year up to five percent of the net income.

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Obituaries

A. F. Stock

Archie F. Stock, vice-president and controller of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, died in a hospital in this city, October 20, soon after suffering a heart attack on the way to his office. He was forty-eight years of age.

Born in Buffalo, Mr. Stock worked for the Gould Coupler Company and the Gould Storage Battery Company, this city, in 1911-14, and was controller of the latter concern in 1914-16. He was with the Stanley Aniline Chemical Company in 1917. After serving with the Army in World War I, Mr. Stock became affiliated with the management and industrial engineering field. In 1925-30, he was treasurer and director of the Manhattan Shirt Company. In 1931 he was treasurer of the Knox Hat Company. He became controller of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in 1932, vice-president in 1933, and a director in 1934.

Surviving are his wife and a son.

Walter Lincoln Day, former manager of the Valvoline Oil Company, which went out of business in 1929, died in Plainfield, N. J., October 22. He was seventy-seven years old.

Cyrus F. Tolman, professor emeritus of economic geology at Standford University, died in Spokane October 14. He was sixty-nine years of age.

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Materials Program Branch Chief Named

—*Continued from page 3*

vise the appropriate branches of the division as to the indicated deficiences. After consulting with other branches, the materials requirements branch will recommend necessary adjustments in previous determinations or recommendations caused by changes in requirements or supply conditions.

Mr. Heller was born fifty-two years ago in Chicago, and attended the University of Michigan in the class of 1913. During World War I he was gas engine engineer, naval aviation, at the Lincoln Motor Car Company, Detroit. In 1919 he founded the company that bears his name and he has been its president ever since. The chief activity of the company in recent months has been financing production for small war plants. Mr. Heller is on leave from his company and is serving WPB at its request on a without compensation basis.

Concentration Of Production

—*Continued from page 7*

in the War Production Board as to the amount of production needed from the industry to provide all necessary supplies to the armed forces, for export, and for the maintenance of the civilian population. This determination indicates how much of the capacity of the industry must be kept in production. In view of the possible changes in requirements, a cushion of unused capacity must be provided in order to keep the productive organization flexible. The industries in which concentration of production is presently being considered are those whose operations are or will be substantially below capacity but some of whose products are essential in wartime. Where the WPB orders the discontinuance of a product as unessential, of course, there is no production to concentrate.

I cannot foretell now all industries which will be concentrated. The program will never be finished and its shape must depend on the way the war develops. As the underlying situation changes, so must the selection of industries for concentration of production. We are presently studying the possibilities of concentration of production in most of the industries producing consumers durable goods and in some other industries as well.

Closing Down Plants

When it is known how much of the industry shall be withdrawn from its previous type of production, the committee must determine which parts of the industry shall be closed. It must decide the considerations governing which plants shall operate and which shall close. This decision is both the most difficult and the most important element in any concentration plan. This decision can rarely be made according to any simple rule.

For example, in the metal working field an important consideration in determining where the minimum civilian products should be produced is the extent to which the companies in the industry have converted or can convert to the production of implements of war. In other fields that element may be unimportant, although one is often surprised by what the ingenuity of businessmen has produced. Attention must also be given to the particular types of product turned out by some plants which cannot be turned out in others, provided continued supplies of these types are essential.

Location of Production

Decisions as to the location of future production must likewise be made in the light of the requirement by Congress that, as far as possible, steps shall be taken to insure the effective use of the smaller plants. In the bill creating the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Congress instructed the chairman of the War Production Board, in issuing limitation orders, to attempt to insure that small business concerns will be most efficiently and effectively utilized in production for both war and essential civilian purposes.

Steps have been taken in two directions to carry out this mandate:—First, to attempt to obtain munitions work for small firms, largely through subcontracting; and second, to favor small firms in the production of such civilian goods as may be still required.

(To be continued)

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Smelters, Refiners Get AA-2x for Repairs

—*Continued from page 5*

for all other materials will be on a dollar basis. Only mines holding serial numbers are entitled to use the preference ratings granted by this order. Order P-73 as changed by the October 19 amendment gives smelters and refiners priority assistance equal to that of mines. New higher ratings were granted mines earlier this week with an amendment to P-56.

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Po-Yok Oil Proves Much Like Tung Oil

—Continued from page 3

years. The relatively limited volume of readily accessible supplies of the fruits minimized interest in the oil commercially until the dwindling supply of tung oil forced a search for substitutes.

The institute recently had samples of po-yok oil subjected to technical tests by the Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers. The report of that body was as follows:—

Sample No. 1 was rather cloudy, whilst No. 2 was almost clear, at ordinary temperatures. Both oils became star-bright on gentle warming. The oils had a smell similar to that of tung oil and at ordinary temperatures were more viscous than raw linseed or tung oils.

Sample No. 2, being the clearer of the two, was examined for varnish-making properties as far as was possible with the small quantity available.

Drying Properties

Under laboratory conditions, without drier, a film of the oil on glass became skin-dry in twenty-four hours, and did not dry right through until after ten days. Even then, the film, although coherent, was cloudy and inelastic.

Films containing approximately 0.1 percent cobalt (as naphthenate solution) dried through in twenty-four hours, but "webbed" in the manner associated with raw tung oil films.

Bodying Properties

The product of heating the raw oil at 220-240 deg. C. for thirty minutes was a pale, star-bright stand oil of about eight poises viscosity, that is the thickening was rather less than would be obtained with raw tung oil under similar conditions, but considerably greater than that of raw linseed oil.

Varnish-Making

The oil was found to be compatible with both natural resins (congo copal and rosin) and synthetic resins (phenolic resins). Varnishes of 2:1 oil length were made using rosin, a pure phenolic resin (bakelite XRB 254) and a modified phenolic resin (albertol III-L). They were pale in color, and before thinning were slightly less viscous than similar products obtained with tung oil under similar conditions.

With equal quantities of cobalt driers the drying time was 10 percent to 25 percent longer using po-yok oil than with tung oil, but was much shorter than that of corresponding products using linseed oil.

The resistance of films of the po-yok oil pure phenolic resin varnish to immersion in boiling water for one hour was good, and of the same order as that of the tung oil varnish. Immersion in 10 percent caustic potash solution (cold) for twenty-four hours caused slight clouding and softening of the po-yok varnish films. In this test the po-yok oil product, whilst inferior to the corresponding tung oil varnish, was superior to a corresponding linseed oil varnish.

The modified phenolic resin po-yok oil varnish dried hard and tack-free in three to four hours with good gloss. The film was resistant to immersion in cold water for twenty-four hours and in boiling water for thirty minutes.

Paint-Making

Heat-bodied po-yok oil prepared at 220-240 deg. C. as described above, with 0.1 percent cobalt, was pigmented with titanium dioxide (1:1 pigment: oil ratio) and thinned with xylol. The paint so prepared when brushed out on metal panels dried in eight hours to a flexible matte film.

Conclusions

The indications are, from the limited number of experiments that it has been possible to carry out with the small amount of material available, that po-yok oil has valuable varnish and paint-making properties of the same type as, but not the equal of, those of tung oil, and generally superior to those of linseed oil.

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Industrial Color Applications Taught in N.Y. Classes

Classes in the application of color in industry, embodying the principles of the Munsell notation, have been inaugurated by the Allcolor Company, this city, under the direction and in the studios of Miss Lorain Fawcett. The classes will be in session one and one-half hours once a week for ten weeks.

Five evenings will be devoted to the principles of color, and five to workshop notation of color, the making of color combinations, and the mixing, rolling, and matching of colors.

Miss Fawcett has studied, used, and taught color for a number of years in its applications to the fields of paints, printing inks, fabrics, floor-coverings, packages, and other industrial products.

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Zinc-Mercury Naphthenate Makes Alkyd Film Fungiproof

Tests in the protection of alkyd resin films against fungal attacks, a major cause of their breakdown, have been reported by H. C. Bryson, in *Plastics*. Blocks of wood varnished with a solution of alkyd resin containing various concentrations of zinc-mercury naphthenate were incubated for five months at a temperature range of 18-30 deg. C. with mixed *spores of Penicillium* and *Cladusporum*.

At the end of this period of exposure it was found that the alkyd containing 3.3 percent of a 33 percent solution of zinc-mercury naphthenate was completely free from all fungal growth.

The alkyd resin used consisted of a linseed-tung oil modified glycerin-phthalic anhydride resin containing 48 percent of combined fatty acids. The solvent was decalin, and the drier consisted of 1.3 percent (calculated on the solid resin) of a 50 percent solution of cobalt naphthenate in white spirit.

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General Solvents Sales Company, formerly in 34 State street, has moved to 926 Exchange street, Rochester, N. Y.

Paint Controls Developing Abroad

Advices reaching the Department of Commerce disclose that considerable effort is being made toward developing substitutes for drying oils in paint manufacture by the paint industry in Great Britain.

The British Standards Institution has prepared a specification for types of paint to replace, wherever possible, those made with oil, since most drying oils, or raw materials used in their production, are imported, according to reports published in the British press. Specifications were issued earlier providing for reduced standards for oil paints and the new regulations are an addition to the previous list.

Paints using wool-grease and aromatic petroleum residues have been developed and with a constantly changing supply situation still further substitutions may be adopted, the Department reports.

As an eddditional aid to paint conservation, the British Standards Institution has also issued a specification covering the wartime painting of buildings, which, it was pointed out, should be done only in those cases where it is absolutely necessary for preservation and then only to the minimum extent consistent with saving the fabric of the building.

Under present supply conditions, the only other uses of paint considered permissible are to furnish additional illumination of a room or building; to maintain sanitary conditions in hospitals, food factories, and similar establishments; and to provide camouflage.

The British Ministry of Supply has ordered that no furniture purchased by it shall have any finish whatever. Furniture and office equipment for which the Ministry of Works and Planning is responsible shall have only one coat of gold size followed by one coat of congo copal varnish, and where a colored coating is required, this shall contain no pigment but only soluble stain.

A standard for the restricted painting of buildings (B. S. 1056) has been issued by the British Standards Institution.

Measures inaugurated by Germany for the encouragement of the growing of oilseeds in France led to the planting of 12,500 acres in the 1942 season. Concessions on next years' crop are already being offered with a view of further extending the projects. Rapeseed is particularly promoted.

Under a concentration scheme, the number of lacquer factories in Germany has been reduced from 900 to 300. There are new fewer restrictions on the purchase and use of raw materials by the remaining manufacturers, but stricter control has been imposed on the sale of lacquers under new regulations of the Reich Office for Chemistry.

German manufacturers of earth colors and paints must reduce the number of their products to half those produced in 1941, acording to European press dispatches.

Paints made up according to customer's specifications may no longer be manufactured.

Under new British standards for camouflage paints, flat oil paints, oil-bound water paints, bituminous emulsion paints, and wool-grease emulsion paints can be used on brickwork and clay tiles without a primer, but two coats are needed, and if flat oil paint is used, up to 25 percent of boiled oil must be added to obtain satisfactory results on extremely absorbent surfaces. On glass, slate, and other smooth surfaces, flat oil paint is most likely to provide satisfactory treatment. On wood, suitably tinted white lead-red lead primers are recommended before one coat of flat oil paint is applied. On painted surfaces, the choice of camouflage paint depends upon its compatibility with the old paint. On iron and steel, priming with dark-colored red lead or white lead-red lead mixture is necessary, sometimes in two coats, while camouflage may be obtained with any of the four paint types mentioned above. Galvanized iron and steel must be prepared in a satisfactory manner as by treatment with a mordant and degreased, if new.

Special difficulties occur in treating concrete and cement with camouflage paints, and a primer must always be used before either an oil-bound water paint or a bituminous or wool-grease emulsion paint is applied. Similar difficulties occur on asphalt, bitumen, roofing felt, etc. It is suggested that limitation to one coat (without primer) will insure that the desired camouflage effect is obtained with a small amount of paint such as will not damage the surface. Otherwise there is danger of 'bleeding" and discoloration as well as cracking and tearing which may have serious consequences in the case of asphalt and bituminous roofing felts.

The Canadian Oils and Fats Administrator has ordered every manufacturer or processor of any paint or varnish materials, and every broker and importer of natural varnish resins, and any other persons who had on hand or in his possession or control, April 20, 1942, any natural varnish resins, to keep, store, and otherwise maintain on hand a quantity of such resins equal to 50 percent of the quantity of these, excluding shellac, which he had on hand or in his possession or control on the date mentioned.

At the end of every three months' period, each is required to report stocks of resins he had on hand at the beginning of the period, purchased during the period, disposed of during the period, and had on hand at its end.

The order applies to all sorts of natural resins, from acaroid to pontianak, but not including shellac. It directs that more of these may be used in barn paint, freight-car paint, or with the exception of ½ pound of batu gum per gallon of solids, in highway marking paint.

Rust Resistant Flax Breeding

—Continued from page 3

Bison, an excellent variety in most respects, has another serious fault in addition to its susceptibility to rust. Its oil is of inferior drying quality (low iodine number), especially in dry, hot seasons. These undesirable characters of Bison are well known. Agronomists and flaxbreeders for several years have been attempting to correct these faults by breeding better varieties. This particular job is being done by the Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana agricultural experiment stations, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry.

Increase Plots of New Rust-Resistant Flaxes at Bozeman, Mont., in 1942

Steps Toward Improvement

In breeding new varieties, crosses are made between varieties that have certain superior characters, such as rust-resistence, wilt-resistence, high oil content, high iodine number of the oil, early maturity, and high acre yield. From these crosses, hundreds of selections are made which must be tested for disease reaction, yield, and quality. The breeder is fortunate if he finds one or two that combine all the desirable characters he wants.

Breeders at the North Dakota and Minnesota stations have selected several new strains that are highly resistant or immune to rust and are superior to Bison in quality of oil. These are being increased as rapidly as possible and will be available for distribution to growers within a year or two. The picture shows plots of new highly resistant selections grown under irrigation at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont., to obtain rapid increase of seed.

Since seed of these new varities will not be available for commercial planting in 1943, flaxgrowers will have to depend on the best varities now available, and on cultural practices which help to reduce losses from rust. In North Dakota the Viking variety has been resistant or immune to rust and its oil is of good drying quality. Viking was grown to a considerable extent in the Red River Valley in 1942, and there should be plenty of seed for planting.

Procedure with Bison

If the Bison variety must be grown, care should be taken to observe certain sanitary conditions as a means of rust control:

(1) The seed should be thoroughly cleaned to remove every trace of rusted stems and trash.

(2) Loose straw and standing flax stubble on the farm should be plowed under or burned.

(3) Flax should be grown in rotation with other crops, not on land cropped to flax the previous season.

(4) If old seed (of the 1940 or 1941 crop) is available it may be sown without much risk because the overwintering, or black rust, spores are not likely to be viable after storage for a year or longer.

(5) Early seeding is important, as flax that is sown early is less likely to be damaged by rust than is later-sown flax.

Seed treatment with fungicides does not control rust, so far as observed, although treatment is often effective in the control of seedborne diseases that reduce the stand. If the seed is discolored or weather damaged, seed treatment is generally recommended.

Life History of Flax Rust

Flax rust is different from stem rust of wheat in that all the different stages of flax rust occur entirely on the flax plant. In flax rust the black spores, that develop in late Summer, over-winter on the flax straw and germinate the following season to begin the new cycle of infection. In Spring the first stage (aeciospore stage) is slow in getting under way, but by mid-June the second or redspore stage appears and, if weather conditions are favorable, this stage of the rust spreads rapidly as each new infection develops another generation of red spores in about ten days' time. The red spores, however, appear to require free water (dew or rain) and a moderate temperature for germination.

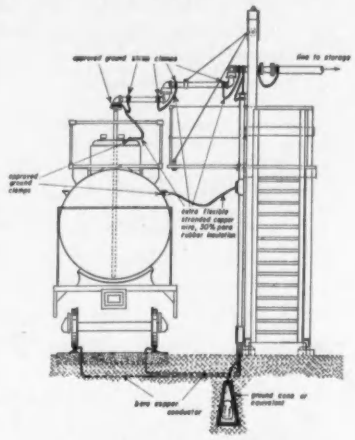
A period of dry weather with daily temperatures above 85°F. tends to check the spread of flax rust. In 1942, however, frequent rains and cool weather were extremely favorable for the spread of rust.

M.C.A. Issues Rules for Unloading Inflammables

OPD Washington Bureau

Unloading of tankcars containing inflammable liquids is the subject of a new manual sheet (TC-4) prepared by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. It is a nine-page publication, the first comprehensive instruction sheet of general nature to be issued on its subject.

Subject matter dealt with in the manual includes (1) State and municipal tankcar unloading regulations; (2) delivery and placement of tankcar for unloading; (3) safety rules to be observed by unloaders; (4) protection of property and workmen; (5) electrical grounding of cars; (6) dome fittings; (7) sampling; (8) unloading; (9) piping systems; (10) tankcar heating system; (11) pumphouse; (12) preparation of tankcar for return movement; and (13) examination of empty tankcars. Three graphic illustrations, one of which is reproduced herewith, supplement the text.



Grounding Arrangement

Specific Interstate Commerce Commission tankcar regulations and requirements are included in the manual, the paragraph citation from the ICC regulations being listed in each case.

Copies of the manual may be obtained from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 608 Woodward bldg., Washington, D. C., at 12 cents each.

Color Evaluation By Electric 'Eye'

OPD Washington Bureau

Development of an "artificial eye for color measure" providing a quicker and more accurate method of calculating light reflections in matching colors has been announced by the National Bureau of Standards. The new instrument is known as a photoelectric tristimulus colorimeter and under certain conditions and limitations will respond to color differences in much the same manner as the human eye.

One of its chief virtues, it is said, is that it will speed up the arithmetical calculations of color values, and while it does not remove the factor of variance of one human eye against another it is possible by use of the instrument to produce results equal to those of a trained color observer. That it is an improvement over colorimeters now in use, it was thought that it would eventually have widespread use in those industries where color is a component part of their product, such as in paint and enamel manufacture, the cosmetic field, and drug manufacturing.

The instrument and methods of use are described in circular C-429—Photoelectric Tristimulus Colorimetry with Three Filters. So far, it is explained by the bureau, the three-filter method has been used chiefly in conjunction with the multipurpose reflectometer developed by Richard S. Hunter, of the bureau, author of the circular, to measure surface colors. Tristimulus measurements with this instrument have proved to be valuable in studies of the colors of paints, ceramic products, textiles, papers, pigments, inks, and other materials that reflect light.

However, a number of methods suggested are said to be equally useful for the study of volume colors by measurements of transmitted energy and for the study of illuminant colors by measurements of emitted energy.

The photoelectric tristimulus method employed with any instrument with which it can be used is direct and rapid and capable of very precise application to many problems. It can be substituted for some of the methods now in use which are more cumbersome and time-consuming.

The circular may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, at 10 cents a copy.

Using an electronic instrument which can distinguish between 2,000,000 shades of color, the materials laboratory of the army air forces is studying the possibility of obtaining standardization of colors through the use of color curves produced by the device, instead of using color chips or samples.

N.P.V.L.A. Is Ready For 'Home' Convention

—Continued from page 3

tured will be a mass of answers to a wide variety of questions which have come by invitation from the industry, while a full complement of reports, papers and statements will reveal the industry status of the moment and the potential problems of the future.

While the "convention-at-home" is being carried on through the mails, the statutory annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held in compliance with the by-laws, at the headquarters, 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington, at 10 a.m. October 29, which is the second day of the three days originally set aside for the annual convention. This meeting will act on such formal matters as are required by the by-laws, including the election of officers and members of the executive committee. Members and delegates from local associations who may find it convenient are invited to be present, and proxies have been mailed to the membership.

Nominations Made

The report of the nominating committee, which will be acted on at the meeting, presents the following nominations:—

President (3-year term), Ernest T. Trigg; vice-president (1-year term), E. D. Griffin, vice-president Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh; treasurer (1-year term), E. A. Foy, jr., president, Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati; regional vice-presidents (1-year term), New England, J. Dwight Morton, vice-president, Carpenter-Morton Company, Boston; Eastern, M. J. Merkin, president, M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York; Central, R. O. Clark, president, Jewel Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago; Southern, Ralph F. Schaefer, secretary, Schaefer Varnish Company, Louisville; Southwestern, Frank A. Pratt, president, Pratt Paint & Varnish Company, Dallas; Western, Oliver S. Orrick, secretary, General Paint Corporation, San Francisco; divisional vice-president, wholesale (1-year term), A. F. Winstel, president, Saeger-Winstel Company, Cincinnati.

Members of executive committee (3-year term), D. A. Kohr, president, Lowe Bros. Company, Dayton; DeLancey Kountze, chairman of board, Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York; H. A. Melum, vice-president, Benjamin Moore & Co., Chicago; Ralph M. Neumann, general sales manager, New Jersey Zinc Company, New York; Charles J. Roh, president, Murphy Varnish Company, Newark; W. M. Zintl, director of sales, finishes division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

Comprehensive Program

Study of the carefully planned program as announced shows that chief attention of the writers of papers and reports will be centered on the continuing effect of the war on problems which have been encountered in the past year, such as the control of critical materials by priorities and allocations, and on new restrictions which are of recent origin or in immediate prospect, such as the matter of steel containers and the impending tightening up of transportation, manpower, price control, etc. To be considered in the overall outlook for the coming year in the paint and varnish industry, as well as in every other American industry, are the questions of concentration and conversion, vital to placing the country on an all-out war production footing.

All these phases will be treated by experts in their papers for the "convention-at-home," with the theme of "produce and conserve" dominant in the studies of how the paint, varnish and lacquer industry will meet its obligation to supply the government and armed forces with their full requirements for protective coatings and also carry on with its responsibility in the matter of aiding in the maintenance of America's vast wealth in existing property and equipment, estimated to reach the sum of $225,000,000,000.

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the association since the amalgamation in 1933 of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association and the American Paint Manufacturers Association, has prepared a paper in which the whole war picture will be presented in its bearing on the industry, and with it will appear a new summary of the raw materials situation.

All phases of the complicated priorities and allocations problem will be handled in minute detail in the papers and in the questions and answers forum. "The Control of Critical Materials," prepared by Dr. D. P. Morgan, deputy chief of the Chemicals Branch of WPB, will discuss the theory of all forms of allocation, while George H. Priest, jr., priorities consultant of the association, will handle this subject from his intimate contacts in the last year with the specific problems of manufacturers and suppliers. How the protective coatings section of WPB is functioning to assure a steady and adequate supply of all needed materials for the armed forces and how it works with its interested industries will be told by E. H. Bucy, chief of the section, which has grown in a year from a small group handling many commodities to a large, organized group in which industrial specialists are responsible for the materials they know best.

The question of imported materials required by the paint industry in the past will be dealt with in a paper prepared by Col. George S. Brady, of the materials section, Board of Economic Warfare, who will have many pertinent comments to make on the potentialities of applied research in the future.

Problem of Containers

WPB Limitation Order L-197, containing sweeping restrictions on the use of steel drums and pails, has stirred the deepest interest of the paint and varnish industry since its issuance on September 14. It affects all sections of the industry. Since announcement of this and other container orders, they have been the subject of intense study by Laurence Kiefer, secretary of the trade sales division, and E. E. Hoffman, director of the industrial finishes division of the association, and these men have collaborated on a report on "Containers," which will be issued in the proceedings.

Transportation difficulties, looming larger as the war effort intensifies, also have been the subject of study by the association, and the report on this problem will be presented by E. A. Leveille, chairman of the traffic committee, long the association's expert on freight handling and costs.

Problems of the industrial finishes division will be dealt with by Paul S. Kennedy, chairman of the national committee, while "Trade Sales Trends" will discuss the outlook for this branch as seen by Thurlow J. Campbell, chairman of the national trade sales committee.

Other papers to be distributed are: —"The Scientific Section-Technical Developments in 1942," by Dr. H. A. Gardner, director; "Procurement Policy in the War Effort," by Dewey Pierce, of the Procurement Policy Division, WPB; "Manpower in the War," by Raymond Rubicam, of the War Manpower Commission; "Your Contribution to Victory," by Reuel W. Elton, secretary of the association; "Leadership in Service," by Frank L. Sulzberger, chairman of the executive committee; and statements by J. F. McMenamin, retiring president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, and Michael W. McCarthy, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

The reports of all committees, which in the past have been printed and distributed at the convention, will also form part of the proceedings of the "convention-at-home."

—V—

Chlorinated Fungicide That Keeps White Paints White*

Much work has been done by various investigators to evaluate various chemical compounds as fungicides in paint formulations. It is generally conceded that mercurial compounds, particularly bichloride of mercury, is from a strictly fungicidal standpoint, the most effective material yet found and is fungistatic in dilutions of 1:500 or even less.

The high toxicity of the bichloride has prevented its extensive use in the paint industry. Other mercurials such as phenyl-mercuric nitrate, are reportedly relatively nontoxic and effective, but rather costly for commercial use.

Many phenols have been recommended at various times, thymol having had some success in this respect some years ago, but thymol is quite volatile and will sublimate from the paint film; furthemore, it is not completely effective although it substantially reduces the amount of fungus growth on the paint film.

Most practical of all the phenols are the chlorinated compounds, and several different ones are available to the paint manufacturer under various trade names. Perhaps the worst complaint that can be made against these chorinated phenols is that they definitely do discolor white paints. This is an important factor to consider in wall and mill paints. Givaudan offers the paint industry a chlorinated compound of excellent fungicidal value and which does not discolor white paints. The product is designated as "Stabilizer No. 6," is odorless in the paint film, water-in-soluble, nontoxic and nonirritating to the skin. Stabilizer No. 6 can be dissolved in oils, but since it is highly soluble in alcohol, it can be added to paint in either manner.

Anyone who has attempted to make tests to determine the relative effectiveness of various fungicides in paints knows the lack of uniformity of results frequently obtained on repeated tests, and the difficulty in some cases of getting spores to grow even on an untreated paint film.

The commercial use for a full year or more is far better proof of the effectiveness of a fungicide than any number of induced mildew growth laboratory tests. It is for this reason that Givaudan now offers stabilizer No. 6 as an dan, now offers ETAOIN N c¼INUNN effective all-around, non-discoloring, safe, fungicidal agent for use in paint formulations.

As a general rule, 1 percent to 2 percent by weight of the paint is recommended for use in paints highly susceptible to mildew attack.

A sample of stablizer No. 6 will be sent on request.

*From the technical literature of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.

—V—

Paint Work By OPA Divisions

—Continued from page 3

ices which involve paints and paint products. Information is to be supplied to the public through other OPA divisions and to other OPA units, on any commodity definitions, specifications, informative labeling, simplification and substitutions used in OPA and WPB orders. Commodity definitions and quality provisions of price regulations when requested will be explained to field staffs through appropriate operating organization units.

The primary channel of contact and liaison between the various offices and organization units of OPA and other public and private technical agencies in connection with all problems for which the Standards Division is assigned primary responsibility is to be served by the division.

—V—

Paint Packaging Puzzles Dime Stores

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional orders affecting the packaging of paints in metal containers are in preparation by WPB. They have to do with the smaller sizes—half-pints, pints, quarts, and so forth.

It is the aim of the containers branch entirely to do away with metal containers for paint in the case of small packages, as a metal-conservation measure, which means that the industry would have to substitute glass or other forms of packaging less critical to the war effort.

The difficulty of switching to glass, however, is that these containers are in full-measure sizes which causes trouble for the ten-cent stores. Their paint sales are in odd-lot sizes—just short of a half-pint, or pint—which can be priced in even amounts—10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents. If they have to go to full-measure lots the prices, they say, will have to be set in odd-cents.

The branch is trying to work out some plan with the chains that will not upset their pricing policy and hopes to reach a decision soon. But as yet there is no indication of when this might be.

—V—

Joseph P. Quine has resigned from the advertising staff of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., paint manufacturer this city, to take up construction work with the U. S. Army Engineers in Hawaii.

Paint Production Clubs News

Baltimore

The importance of getting information about specifications and the means of prevailing upon the writers of these specifications to collaborate with manufacturers of paint products was asked at the September meeting of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club.

The club suggested that a plan be set up under which the advisory committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs would be notified of the issuance of new specifications, which would then be forwarded to the presidents of the member clubs for distribution among the affiliates of the various local organizations.

The October meeting brought together thirty of the members, with the principal topic of consideration a report presented by the chairman of the technical committee, Harry Feinberg, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company, on an investigation of tone in camouflage with a number of panels which had been painted in different shades of blue and purple and then exposed to carbon arc weatherometers for 200 to 300 hours. A round-table discussion on general practices in production followed.

An addition to the consideration of camouflage paints was offered by P. Parker, of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. He discussed the specifications of the Army Engineer Corps, known as T-1215 for camouflage paints, and suggested the advisability of a tightening up on the specifications, since some flagrant violations had been reported.

C.D.I.D.

The September meeting of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, who spoke on recent developments in linseed oil products. Dr. Schwarcman reviewed the chemistry of the fatty acids and discussed the modification of fatty acids and oils by hydrogenation, dehydration, substitution of higher alcohols for glycerin, selective extraction, and conjugation. The chemistry of the drying process was pictured, and the need for fundamental research emphasized. Following the technical program, Dr Schwarcman was persuaded to speak informally on Russia and gave an interesting picture of the development and status of the present Russian people and State.

F. S. Greenwald, of the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., addressed the October meeting on "Comparative Efficiency of Driers at Elevated Temperatures."

Detroit

The October meeting of the Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Ralph T. Ulrich, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, discuss "Tidewater Exposure Tests of Zinc Yellow Primers on Steel." He told of the latest developments of his company in the field. Slides supplemented his address.

Philadelphia

Wilbur A. Young, of the M. W. Parsons Company, addressed the September meeting of the Philadelphia Production Club. The scholarship committee announced that due to the emergency no person has yet been obtained to carry on the project decided upon. The camouflage committee reported that it was studying silicate paints and the problem of coating water supply tanks. The technical committee stated it had not prepared a project because of there not being a convention this Fall.

The October meeting heard a discussion by the camouflage committee on silicate, emulsion and water supply tank coatings. Louis Reizenstein, of Falk & Co., Pittsburgh, addressd the meeting on "Coatings as Will Be Used in the Near Future." Robert Matlack and Ralph B. Frazier have been named as the club's representatives at the regional meeting in Pittsburgh.

CARBON BLACK FIGHTS WITH HIM

WHEREVER THE MEN of the United Nations fight, rubber, reinforced with carbon black, and paints, made with carbon black, fight with them. Truly Carbon Black is a fighting product... reinforcing, protecting, life lengthening. That this vital product shall be the finest that this company's resources and manpower can produce is our Victory Pledge.

UNITED CARBON COMPANY, Inc.

Charleston, West Virginia

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

Condensed Twenty-first Annual Meeting: Pittsburgh, October 23 and 24, 1942

The First "Convention in Print"—with Supplemental Contributions by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, after several sessions of its executive and advisory groups had discussed the matter, gave up its annual convention this year. In its stead the advisory committee held a business meeting in Pittsburgh, October 23, and the technical advisory committee had a conference in that city the following day, to which the local constituent production clubs were invited to send two representatives each. Not all the clubs were represented.

John F. McMenamin, of Felton, Sibley & Co., president of the federation, presided at the October 23 meeting. The two sessions of the technical advisory committee, which has been carrying on the work of providing special coatings service for the national armed services and experimentation in the field of specifications, were under the direction of John C. Moore, of the Sinclair Refining Company, its chairman.

The October 23 meeting was devoted to the reports of the officers and various standing committees of

John F. McMenamin
Retiring F.P.V.P.C. President

the organization in a sort of streamlined way, the reports, including technical papers and the questions and answers usually making up the plant managers' committee's open forum having been turned over to a "convention in print" (see pages that follow).

In large part, the sessions of the technical advisory committee's conference were devoted to "off the record" reviews and discussions of a number of the projects in its war-work. These included:—

Project No. 2.—Oleoresin water emulsions (army engineer specification T-1279), including new work by a subcommittee which is studying the general aspects of these coatings from the standpoint of the industry.

Project No. 6.—Luminous coatings introduced by Fred Schmutz, of the New Jersey Zinc Company.

Project No. 7.—Blackout coatings; introduced by J. J. Bradley, of Bird & Son, Inc.

Project No. 9.—Industrial camouflage; introduced by Austin O. Allen, of the Vita-Var Corporation, with particular reference to army engineer specification T-1215.

Project No. 12.—Fire retardant paint, with a demonstration of test apparatus designed by the Cleveland club, by Edward Schulte, of the Glidden Company.

Project No. 15.—Infrared coatings; introduced by Vincent Vesce, of the Harmon Color Works, supplemented by a discussion of the effects of these coatings on gasoline and naphtha tanks, by Guido R. Henry, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

A general discussion of new specifications, proposed methods for testing, and the outlook on all types of paints for the armed forces was presented by G. G. Sward, of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research; Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company; and Francis Scofield, of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research.

President's Address

John F. McMenamin, was the presiding officer at the gathering of advisers which replaced the federation's general convention, abandoned this year. Whether he officiated thus as president of the federation, as chairman of the executive committee, or as chairman of the advisory committee—he was the incumbent of all three offices—was not formally stated. It was as president, however, that he prepared the following report for that office:—

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to give this annual report as my predecessors have done at an annual convention.

In the many years that I have served the federation, I know I have not, nor have you, faced so many problems as during the past year. I want to assure you though I am deeply grateful to you for the distinction of being your leader for 1942. I am especially grateful to you for your sincere cooperation and helpful suggestions that I have received from affiliated clubs and committees.

At no time in the history of the industry have we production men faced so many problems. Priorities and their regulations, reports governmental agencies, allocation of raw materials, etc., not to mention the chaotic price situation on bids, have kept us busy throughout the year. In spite of this, the members of the federation have found time to cooperate with government agencies in the war effort.

Committee Achievements

The chairmanship of the technical advisory committee was again given to John Moore, in order not to interfere with the continuity of this splendid effort. The entire membership of this committee is to be congratulated for their cooperative work with various government specification authorities. They have held many meetings throughout the year in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The exhibit of subcommittee No. 43 of the New York club, supervised by Dr. Mattiello, on the evaluation of luminescent materials at Fort Belvoir, alone was a masterpiece of effort. The report of this work on luminescent coatings has been given wide publicity; in fact, it has been sent to Canada, England, Australia, and other parts of the world. This exhibit can still be seen at the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association headquarters in Washington.

The accomplishments of the technical advisory committee clearly show what can be done in the federation when our efforts are united and well planned. Again I wish to express our gratitude to John Moore and Joe Mattiello and their entire group.

The publicity committee under Joe Mattiello's guidance has kept all federation activities, including club activities, well publicized in all trade journals. The activities of the various committees were also published, and the action taken at the advisory meeting in the Summer, regarding publicity of the technical advisory committee was taken taken care of in the digest.

It will be noticed by the scholarship committee's report that there has been some curtailment of activities. This is due solely to lack of qualified personnel in the colleges and universities to carry on this work.

The membership committee, under the able leadership of Vernon Ladd, has functioned very successfully in borderline questions of membership. The explanatory description of the various membership committee classifications, prepared by this committee, was submitted to the advisory meeting this Summer. Action will be taken on this matter at the annual meeting.

Colors Standards

The Inter Society color Council committee, of which, Francis Scofield is chairman, has submitted a report on the activities of this society. The council has sponsored an American standard for the specification and description of color. The committee reports that this is of little practical use at the present time, but may some day be used as a useful structure in bringing order out of chaos in this particular field. They are also developing a color aptitude test, which eventually, will be a great aid in choosing color matchers, tinters, etc.

The scientific section committee, of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has resumed the publication of the Abstracts. This action was strongly recommended at our advisory meeting in the early Spring. We are deeply grateful for this action, especially at this time, when so little time is available for us to keep in touch with developments in and about our industry.

The report of our secretary is encouraging, especially at this time, as it shows an increase in active membership of fifty-four; associate of fifty-one, and subscribing of thirty-four. All members' dues have been paid, including our Birmingham, England, club. We previously granted this club permission to sequester a fund sufficient to pay their dues to the federation for the duration of the war. We have recently received a draft covering payment of their dues for both 1941 and 1942.

Financial Condition

Our guardian of the treasury, Paul Blackmore, submitted his report as of October 1, 1942, showing a net profit of $130.76. However, as he points out, we are committed to the following expenditures:—

Four issues of Official Digest (estimated)	$1,600.00
Secretary's salary	450.00
Office expense (estimated)	120.00
2,000 Copies of technical papers (estimated)	700.00
Proposed advisory and executive committee meeting (estimated)	100.00
Miscellaneous expense, convention in print (estimated)	500.00
Total estimated additional expenditures	3,470.00
	130.76
Estimated deficit	$3,339.24

It is hoped that we can save some of the deficit by carefully studying our position and save where we can. We have already cut down some of the Digest expense by not printing the minutes of club meetings. There are several other suggestions that can be carried out to help this situation.

The program committee, assigned to Carleton Rose, this year, as chairman, had little chance to accomplish very much. The late decision of not holding a convention handicapped considerably the objectives of this committee. However, up to the present writing, there are four papers for the cenvention in print. If there should not be a convention next year, a definite plan of procedure should be ready for the chairman of this committee. In fact, I believe we should plan for either eventuality.

The plant managers committee, with Walter Kuster as chairman, completed their task in developing a forum in print. The questions were obtained and Dr. Harry Gardner kindly consented to answer them. I take this opportunity to thank him for completing this task in the short time allotted to him.

To all my predecessors, I am deeply indebted for their demonstration of fine leadership during the previous years of our growth and accomplishments. I hope I have contributed a little to their work and leave you with this message. Throughout my service to the federation, I have gained far more than I shall be ever able to give in knowledge and accomplishment.

Secretary's Report

Steady progress in membership and achievement, especially in connection with the cooperation of the technical advisory committee with the army engineer board, was noted in the report of Secretary G. B. Heckel, jr. Mr. Heckel also expressed the hope

George B. Heckel, Jr.
Paint Federation Secretary

that the decision to abandon the national convention this year "was in the best interests of all concerned."

Preparation of a revised alphabetical and club group list of members was reported. The membership roll, Mr. Heckel said, now comprises 1,535 active club members, an increase of 64 during the year; 51 associate members; and 233 subscribing members, an increase of 34.

Activities of the secretary's office with respect to the *Official Digest*, reprints, Exposure Standard Manual, yearbooks, compilations of papers, and so on, were noted in the report. Mr. Heckel concluded with an expression of appreciation for the cooperation of his associates in office, the committee chairmen, and the secretaries of local clubs.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Paul O. Blackmore presented for the year ended October 1, 1942, the following report:—

Disbursements

Official Digest—		
Printing	$2,959.87	
Postage	323.58	
Cuts, engravings, misc.	283.40	
Reprints	475.48	
		$4,042.33
Secretary's Office—		
Salary	$1,350.00	
Postage, telephone, etc.	124.34	
Office supplies	118.08	
		1,592.42
Miscellaneous	$447.73	447.73
Treasurer's Office—		
Auditing and bond	146.10	
Postage, etc	1.49	
		147.59
Convention—		
Miscellaneous	$70.75	
Paint Show	568.65	
		639.40
Total disbursements		$6,869.47

Receipts

Club dues	$4,708.25	
Associate member dues	153.00	
Subscribing member dues	969.48	
Miscellaneous receipts	252.80	
Digest reprints	585.50	
Digest copies	66.70	
Exposure Manuals	262.50	
Exposure record sheets	2.00	
		$7,000.23
Total disbursements		6,869.47
Profit		$130.76

FIRST NOTICE OF SOLINOX

A synthetic Castor Oil replacement developed by the Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratories

The ever-increasing scarcity of Castor Oil has impelled the Kellogg Research Laboratories to try to produce a substitute possessing similar properties; as for instance, perfect plasticizing, solubility in alcohol and amalgamation with nitrocellulose.

We believe that Solinox, a hydroxylated Linseed Oil, will be found to be a perfect substitute for Castor Oil as a general plasticizing oil, especially in lacquers and artificial leather. It cannot be used for medicinal purposes.

1. Solinox is very soluble in alcohol.

2. Solinox has an acetyl value of approximately 90: acetyl value of C P Castor Oil ranges from 130 to 140.

3. On the Gardner-Holdt scale, Solinox has a T viscosity, which is the same as C P Castor Oil. Solinox Z has the same viscosity as Pale Blown Castor Oil.

Complete information, samples and prices are immediately available by getting in touch with your nearest Spencer Kellogg office.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, Inc.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The First Name In Vegetable Oils

. . . and an Announcement of

ESSKOL

A most effective replacement for China Wood Oil developed by the Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratories

Our Laboratories have long been engaged in assisting industry to meet the problems of the strict curtailment of China Wood Oil. We believe Esskol will prove to be an important contribution toward that end.

Esskol polymerizes practically as fast as China Wood Oil.

Esskol dries over night hard and glass-like. It can be counted on for fast, hard and through drying.

Esskol is produced entirely from Linseed Oil.

Esskol has an extremely high water resistance.

In actual test in a varnish kettle Esskol was brought up to 585° F., immediately removed from the fire, and when cooled had a Z_5 body, Gardner-Holdt. The color was excellent and its acid value was 8.9.

Complete information, samples and prices are immediately available by getting in touch with your nearest Spencer Kellogg office.

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, Inc.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The First Name In Vegetable Oils

Because of obligated expenses (stated in the address of President McMenamin above) the treasurer estimated a deficit of $3,339.24 for the year 1942.

As suggestions for savings Mr. Blackmore recommended that the auditing be done by a committee of the federation, and the $50,000 bond on the treasurer be reduced. He concluded his report as follows:—

Collections of club dues has been eminently satisfactory, and increased local

Paul O. Blackmore
Treasurer of Paint Federation

memberships have accounted for an increase in revenue of about $400 over last year. All clubs have paid in full except Portland which owes for sixteen members, amounting to $48.

Aside from the general fund, we have received interest on our money in the various banks amounting to $671.91. We can expect a decrease in revenue from this source in 1943. The only withdrawal this year from the educational fund has been one payment of $375 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Luminescent Coatings

One of the big problems of the paint industry in these times in the development of satisfactory "illumination" to take care of the necessities under blackout conditions. This big job has been tackled and well handled by subcommittee No. 43 of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, which made several reports and comments during the year (see OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for February 23).

For the federation's gathering of delegates in Pittsburgh, October 23 and 24, subcommittee No. 43 reported as follows:—

Committee 43 has undertaken the study of luminescent coatings believing that these materials might have a prominent part in the war effort.

Since no clear, concise record of the present state of development of luminescent coatings was available, the committee first undertook to draw up such a record in pamphlet form for publication and general distribution to the paint trade. This appeared in the February issue of the Official Digest under the title "Luminescent Coatings—Report of Subcommittee No. 43 of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club—Project No. 6." It was also printed in a number of the trade journals.

To supplement the written report, a verbal report on the subject was made at the March meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club by J. J. Mattiello, R. A. Shive, E. W. Beggs, A. O. Allen, H. E. Millson, and G. F. A. Stutz. The verbal presentation included the general information given in the report and a demonstration of luminescent coatings of various types.

Applications Studied

The committee then determined to make a study of the application of luminescent coatings, particularly from the standpoint of their use by the armed forces. For this purpose, it was proposed to gather together an exhibit of fabricated materials of various types and to supplement this with applications of luminous materials under various conditions of use. At the suggestion of Major Warren S. Everett, chief of the Traffic Control Section of the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, this exhibition and demonstration of luminescent materials was held in a new laboratory building on the Fort Belvoir post grounds. Approximately thirty-five manufacturers of luminescent paints and materials contributed display material, money, and time to make this exhibit a success. It was presented as "A Critical Evaluation of Luminescent Materials" and was viewed by approximately 150 persons in the armed forces and government services and by about fifty representatives of the manufacturers. The "Evaluation" demonstrated all types of fluorescent, phosphorescent and radioactive materials, together with activating light sources, under various conditions of use.

The exhibits included a demonstration of fluorescent, phosphorescent, and radioactive coatings for signs, markers, and delineations in a corridor; luminescent materials for uses on instruments; relative visibility of white paint, phosphorescent and radioactive materials under different conditions of night illumination; phosphorescent coatings for marking field equipment that must be located, identified, assembled or used under blackout conditions:—phosphorescent and radioactive materials as an emergency light source under blackout conditions in the event of a power failure; all types of available black light equipment; all types of available luminescent materials; luminescent materials for signaling and vehicle traffic control; and luminescent materials for identification, crime detection, and other special uses.

The general conclusions drawn from this evaluation included the fact that prefabricated materials were more favorably accepted than paint, that radioactive type materials were highly favored since they required no activation, and that, in general, the use of luminescent materials was expected to be limited to special and unique applications without any general widespread use.

Exhibit at NPVLA Headquarters

The interest in the materials appeared to be so great that the committee decided to move the bulk of the exhibit to the Henry A. Gardner laboratory of the Institute of Paint & Varnish Research at 1,500 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., establishing it as a semipermanent exhibit of luminescent materials. The exhibit is being continued at the present time and attracts a steady procession of visitors. It includes most of the features of the Fort Belvoir demonstration, in an abbreviated form.

After the demonstration at Fort Belvoir the Traffic Control Section of the Engineer Board asked committee 43 to work with it in an advisory capacity on outdoor applications of luminescent materials. Several projects were outlined and at the present time the committee is engaged in obtaining some fundamental information that will be helpful in more exactly defining these projects and in leading toward their ultimate solution. Since this work is on a "restricted" basis, it cannot be reported in detail.

The members of subcommittee No. 43 are Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, chairman; Frederick C. Schmutz, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, vice-chairman; Austin O. Allen, of the Vita-Var Corporation; Eugene W. Beggs, of the

Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello
Chairman on Luminescent Coatings and on Publicity

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Guido R. Henry, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Samuel Hibben, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company; R. A. Shive, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company; Robert J. Moore, of the Bakelite Corporation (ex-officio) as general chairman of the technical committee of the New York club; and Maj. Peter Rodyenko, of the Engineering Corps A.U.S.

By-Law Revision

Immediate action was taken on revisions of the by-laws presented by R. J. Smith, of the Indianapolis Paint & Color Company, committee chairman, subsequent to their publication in the *Official Digest* some months ago, which provided that:—

The president, vice-president, treasurer, and members of the executive

Robert J. Smith
Chairman on By-Law Revision

committee shall be elected from the active membership of the federation.

Anyone not eligible to either active or associate membership may subscribe for the *Official Digest* at $5 a year.

The section relative to dues of subscribing members was deleted.

New definitions of honorary membership and temporary membership were presented by the committee.

Publicity

The publicity committee, through its chairman, Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, reported that most secretaries of local clubs had "religiously complied" with the request, continued from the preceding year, to send copies of their minutes to the trade journals. Publicity for functionings of the technical advisory committee had been a puzzle, the report said, because of the necessity of not disclosing what was in progress in the war program. Good publicity was got for completed specifications.

An outline of the publicity got for the work on luminous coatings, variously mentioned in these pages, was given. The distribution extended to several other countries, because of wide interest in the topic.

The publicity committee dealt particularly with the problem of circulating the activities of the federation among the constituent clubs. The following questions were posed:—

Shall minutes and reports be forwarded to the secretary of the federation, to be reproduced by him and transmitted to the individual companies that have members in the clubs? (Suggested by Francis Scofield, of the Baltimore club.)

Shal the secretary of the federation transmit reprints of minutes and reports to the secretaries of constituent clubs, to be forwarded by them to those members of the clubs who are most interested? (Suggested by Paul Blackmore, of the C.D.I.C. club.)

Shall we follow the method of advising the officers of all the constituent clubs, so that they in turn may see that each individual member of their particular club receives a copy of whatever item is being publicized? (Strongly suggested by Chairman Mattiello.)

Scholarships

Circumstances of the federation's scholarship projects during the year were reported as follows by Kenneth J. Howe, of Thibaut & Walker, chairman of the committee:—

Since the last federation convention,

Phosphorescent Materials Held Inadequate for Blackouts

OPD Washington Bureau

A recommendation that no phosphorescent materials be purchased by defense councils or individuals for outdoor use on signs, stickers, or armbands, was made October 15 by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense. He based his recommendation on three considerations:—

1. The brightness of phosphorescent materials, even after a few minutes of exposure to light, is not much greater than that of ordinary white paint under starlight.

2. Many phosphorescent materials deteriorate so rapidly in sun and rain that they are not suitable for extended outdoor use.

3. A large proportion of such materials use highly critical chemicals that would be diverted from war production.

Fluorescent materials—another type of luminescent material—are of limited use in blackouts, Mr. Landis said, because they require continuous exposure to ultraviolet radiation. The source of this radiation, or "black light," is an electrical unit which would cease to operate if power failed.

Price Trends Since 1937

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials

	1937. H.	1937. L.	1939. H.	1939. L.	1940. H.	1940. L.	1941. H.	1941. L.	*1942. H.	*1942. L.
Acetone, C.P.	.06	.04¾	.06	.04½	.06	.05	.07	.06	.10	.08½
Alcohol, butyl, norm.	.09	.09	.09	.07	.09	.08	.10	.09	.15¼	.13½
Ethyl, S.D.I.	.27	.26	.22½	.19½	.24½	.22½	.27½	.24½	.53	.53
Amyl acetate, ex-fusel	.11½	.10½	.12½	.09½	.12½	.11½	.12½	.11½	.14½	.14½
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65
Benzol, 90%	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.14	.15	.14	.20	.20
Black, carbon, standard	.0535	.0410	.0375	.0375	.0395	.0343	.0367	.0367	.03625	.03625
Blue, Prussian	.36	.36	.36	33	.33	.33	.36	.33	.36	.36
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03	.03	.03¼	.03	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¾	.03½
Casein, dom., 20-30	.19½	.13	.20	.07	.16	.10	.31	.13	.31	.14
Cellulose acetate, flake	.55	.40	.36	.35	.35	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.06½	.06½	.051	.06½	.06½	.07½	.06½	.12	.12
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.20	.21	.21	.21	.21	.23	.21	.23¼	.23
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1	.46	.42¾	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.49½	.49½	.49½	.49½
Dammar, Bat., A/E	.17¼	.14½	.13¾	.11⅞	.13⅜	.12⅞	.25⅜	.12⅞	.25⅜	.25⅜
Ester	.11½	.09	.06¼	.06	.06¼	.06¼	.08½	.06¼	.09½	.08½
Lead, red, 95%, dry	.10¼	.07¼	.0810	.0785	.0810	.0740	.0835	.08	.09¼	.086
White, bas. carp.	.09	.0675	.07	.07	.075	.07	.075	.075	.08½	.07¾
Litharge, common	.09¼	.06¼	.0710	.0635	.0735	.07	.0790	.0735	.08¾	.070
Lithopone, order	.04½	.04½	.04¼	.0375	.0385	.0385	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
Methanol, synthetic	.35½	.33	.33	.33	.33	.30	.30	.28	.28	.28
Nitrocellulose, a/s	.28	.22	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Oil, chinawood	.24	.11½	.25	.14	.26	.21	.35¾	.26¼	.3875	.3875
Linseed, raw	.107	.093	.102	.078	.102	.077	.106	.084	.1360	.1060
Menhaden, crude	.45	.34	.36	.21	.36	.21	.62	.30	.6060	.60
Perilla	.13½	.10½	.15½	.089	.21	.15½	.21½	.16½	.2380	.21½
Sardine, crude	.54½	.35	.38	.22	.45	.24½	.63	.39	.6630	.60
Soybean, crude	.1080	.0600	.0650	.0450	.0650	.0425	.1175	.0550	.12¼	.11¾
Petroleum naphtha, arom.	.21	.18	.19	.16	.21	.19	.21½	.21	.21½	.21½
VPM naphtha	.12½	.11½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10	.11	.11
Propane, indust.	.03	.03	.03¾	.03	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.02¾	.03	.02¾
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼
Rosin, gum, F.	9.50	6.05	6.60	5.35	6.70	1.80	3.50	2.11	4.14	3.27
Shellac, T.N.	.14	.12	.19	.09½	.19	.13	.32	.15	.34	.31
Titanium dioxide, reg.	.16	.16	.14	.13	.13½	.13	.14½	.13½	.14½	.14½
Toluol, pure	.30	.30	.25	.22	.27	.25	.28	.27	.33	.33
Turpentine, spirits, gum	.42½	.31½	.34½	.28½	.38¾	.31½	.87½	.44	.82½	.69
Whiting, chalk, com.	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	18.00	16.00	22.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Xylol, common	.30	.30	.27	.26	.27	.26	.27	.26	.32	.32
Yellow, chrome, C.P.	.14½	.13	.14½	.13½	.16	.13½	.16	.16	.16½	.16
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06½	.05½	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.06½	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
Stearate, tech.	.20	.20	.23	.20	.30	.22	.31	.30	.31	.30

* 10 months.

the scholarship committee has sponsored three fellowships.

The fellowship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology was held by Mr. Kolb who so ably presented his paper at the last convention, but unfortunately this work had to be terminated in the Spring of 1942 as Mr. Kolb was drafted to do research work in connection with the war effort. It is not planned to continue a fellowship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the year 1942-43 because conditions there do not seem to be conducive to the continuation of the fellowship. This is a disappointment to the committee because of the fine start that had been made, but we feel that under the circumstances it is undoubtedly the wise thing to hold this matter in abeyance until conditions improve.

The fellowship at Case has been carried on by Mr. Savage, and work along the same line will be continued during

Kenneth J. Howe
Chairman on Scholarships

1942 and 1943 as time and circumstances permit but not as a fellowship. There will, however, be a grant of $100 made to the Case School of Applied Science for laboratory expenses for the year 1942-43. The same conditions exist at Case as at M. I. T. in regard to the availability of qualified men to carry on work of this kind.

The fellowship at the University of Louisville has been continued and will carry over during 1942-43 under the direction of Dr. Ernst but at a considerably smaller grant—$500—than was previously made.

The committee is, of course, disappointed to break the continuity of the work that has been going on but in view of the fact that the revenues of the federation will probably be considerably curtailed this year and in view of the unsettled conditions at the various universities, we feel that the program as outlined above is the wise one.

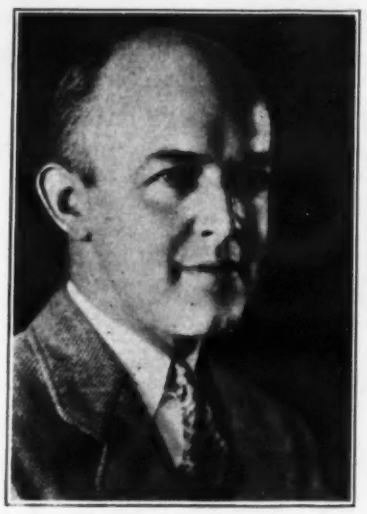
Scientific Section

A report on the federation's participation in the work of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was made by Ralph H. Everett, of the Keystone Varnish Company, chairman of the representative committee. Meetings in January and April were covered.

With reference to the latter meeting, the report said:--

At that meeting were reviewed the activities of the scientific section in the investigation of infrared-reflecting paints, the development of the proper laboratory apparatus for recording infrared reflections. Also at that meeting further activities of the scientific section were discussed, which included assistance in the review and assembly of necessary data on Federal specifications, information service on government specifications which the scientific section is always ready to give, and which is demonstrated by the circulars issued by that section in respect to Federal specifications including those of the armed services, and also the activities of the scientific section in representation on the advisory technical committee of the Protective and Technical Coatings Division of WPB.

A very complete report of the activities of the scientific section has this year been issued by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. In this report will appear a summary of the personnel of the scientific section and the work of the section in respect to national defense, luminous paint, oil-bearing plants, abstract review, lectures and cooperative work, work for special groups, publications, and so on.



Ralph H. Everett
Chairman on Scientific Section

Question and Answer Forum

The questions below were collated by the plant managers committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs under the chairmanship of Walter F. Kuster, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Boston. In some part the answers accompanying them here were prepared by the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Gardner, its director, in a job that had to be rushed, because of the lateness of the questions' submission.

The supplemental answers or comments over which subheads appear have been compiled from various sources by OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Tung Oil Substitutes

What is the best substitute oil for tung oil from the production standpoint, that is speed in the kettle?

Oiticica oil probably bodies more rapidly than any other oil except tung oil. However, like tung oil it is no longer available except for defense purposes. Linseed oil manufacturers have now on the market quick-bodying linseed oils which should be experimented with. These in combination with dehydrated castor oil, if the latter is available, may help to solve the problem.

Special Oils Available

Dehydrated castor oils of Z to Z-3 body on the Gardner-Holdt scale and "Kellin" are the fastest replacements for tung oil that can be obtained in fairly large quantities. However, a recent conservation order, M-235, on castor oil and castor oil derivatives makes it imperative that anybody using dehydrated castor oil supply a fairly high rating to WPB on form PD-600.

"Kellin" is still available without priority, but the manufacturer is asking information on priorities on end uses on this material so that, if it comes to pass that it is restricted or conserved, useful knowledge of the situation will be available.

As to how fast "Kellin" is in the varnish kettle, it is reported that two barrels of it run in an hour to 585° F. and held at this temperature for about forty-five minutes, pulled off the fire and allowed to cool, will have a Z-5 body on the Gardner-Holdt scale. This is not so fast as tung oil, but is fast compared to the best grades of varnish linseed oil. The fast-bodying varnish linseed oils to which have been added a catalyst take three and one-half to four hours at 585° F. to get a Z-5 body, and the regular grades of high quality alkali-refined varnish oils without catalyst, the same Z-5 body cooked the same way is ob-

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tained in five and one-half to six and one-half hours at this temperature.

Also of interest because of practical value is a newly developed high-iodine oil fraction from linseed oil. This product, having an iodine value of 195 to 200, has a rapid polymerization rate and produces a product with the characteristics of fast drying, water resistance, and others of tung oil, even with ester gum. Although the bodying rate of this oil can be increased by the use of catalysts, such a product is not being offered, since the present rate is considered fast enough for proper handling in the plant.

(In the Substitutes and Extenders department of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER during the past year, the following substitutes for tung oil have been suggested:—Alkoil A, alkyd resins with low-drying oils, amberol M86 in short oil lengths, arochem 260 in short oil lengths, arofene with perilla and dehydrated castor oils, bakelite 13202 in short oil lengths, conjulin (conjugated-double bond linseed oil), dehydrated castor oil, doboline (9:11-octadecadienoic triglyceride), kellin (chemically treated linseed oil), kellsoy (chemically treated soybean oil), kukui oil, neo-fats, oiticica oil, perilla oil, polymerol, re-esterified fatty acids, synthenol (special dehydrated castor oil), thermoil A, treated linseed oils, treated soybean oils, trienol (castor oil chlorinated with hypochlorous acid; chlorine replaced with hydroxyl by treatment with trimethylamine; water and trimethylamine split off; and 5 percent of linolic or oleic acid and a little stearic acid added), wresinate Z, 710 oil. Further particulars on these materials may be got at request from the REPORTER's editorial office.)

Walter F. Kuster
Chairman of Question and Answer Forum

Babassu Oil Nondrying

Can babassu palm oil be modified for use as a drying oil? Has any recent research been done, and what are some figures regarding its availability?

Babassu palm oil, like coconut and other palm oils, has an iodine number of about 15, and is completely nondrying. While it might be possible, as a laboratory stunt to synthesize a drying oil from babassu oil, it is not practical, since many other oils, such as cottonseed, which are much closer to the drying oils, are available.

Varnish Vehicle

Is it possible to prepare a vehicle to pass TT-V-121a which will be tack-free to paper or foil overnight without using tung oil, oiticica oil, or alkyd resins in the manufacture?

Probably not. It is doubtful if a spar varnish can be made to pass all requirements of TT-V-121a, the regular Federal specification, without the use of tung or oiticica oil. Allowing a longer time to dry and making less severe requirements for water resistance are the essence of the emergency alternate specification. Hence, when manufacturers learn how to make spar varnishes free from tack after overnight drying, with available materials, the requirements of the emergency specification can be made more severe.

Applying Infrared Paints

What is the most satisfactory method of applying the specification infrared-reflectant paints now in use, the required thickness of one mil, and what is the best way to measure the thickness of this film?

A Bird applicator is probably the quickest and best method of preparing films of infrared-reflectant paints for test. An applicator which lays down a wet film 0.003 inch thick will, with most such paints, give a dry film a little thicker than one mil. Thinner films can be made by diluting the paint before application. Films exactly one mil thick will rarely be prepared, but it is not difficult to prepare them slightly above and slightly below this thickness and interpolate.

Thickness measurements are best made by preparing a special film for that purpose only on a suitable panel, using the same paint and applicator as are used on the black-and-white cardboard. Probably the most satisfactory method of measuring film thickness is the magnetic thickness gage, but this requires a metal panel. A dial micrometer, reading to at least 0.1 mil is satisfactory, in which case the paint is best applied to plate glass.

Camouflage Enamels

How can the minute iron contamination be eliminated in camouflage enamels processed on roller mills or in steel ball mills?

Iron contamination from roller mills can be reduced by careful mill adjustment, so that the maximum possible clearance capable of giving a satisfactory grind is used. The choice of pigments, particularly extenders, which are soft and free from gritty particles is very helpful. The use of a grinding aid sometimes may reduce the amount of grinding necessary, and so reduce the opportunity for contamination.

We do not know of any method of reducing the iron contamination from steel ball mills sufficiently for use on high infrared-reflecting paints.

The only way in which iron contamination can be eliminated completely is by the use of pebble mills.

Stone Mill Possibilities

One of the advantages claimed for the buhrstone mill is the absence of metallic contacts. This is not wholly true of all such mills, but they deserve study for several reasons.

Glass-Protecting Coatings

Are shatterproof varnishes and lacquers for glass of any value?

Unless extremely thick films are obtained, varnishes and lacquers are not much use in preventing glass from shattering. Experience in England (*Chem. & Ind.* 60, 433-4—1941) has been that it is necessary to imbed fabric in the varnish. This adds additional strength and also piles up a much thicker film of varnish. It may be possible to formulate varnishes which can be laid down in thick films. Some experiments in this country with methacrylic resins look very promising. The solution should be of sufficient strength to provide a thick film.

Expansion Hazard

The thickness of a film of a coating laid on glass is often a direct factor in differences in the expansion-contraction coefficients of glass and coating which are responsible for cracking of the glass even from the heat of sunrays and with clear coatings. This hazard is increased by pigmentation of the coating.

The Office of Civilian Defense advances this suggestion to plant managers and homeowners for minimizing the danger from flying glass resulting from shattered windows in air raid attacks:—

Clean the glass and frame of all grease and dirt. Apply one coat of lacquer, nonacid varnish, or paperhanger's paste. When the adhesive becomes tacky press into it cheesecloth or netting of ½-inch square mesh and carry the netting over the frame at least 1 inch. When dry give the window a second coat.

This is no guaranty that the windows will not shatter from bomb explosions but the injuries from flying glass will be kept to a minimum, OCD says.

Fire-Retarding Paint

What is a good method of manufacturing fire-retarding paint?

Fire-retardant paints for exterior use may be made by highly pigmenting a linseed oil base with mineral pigments. A mixture of one-third heavy-bodied linseed oil, one-third raw linseed oil, and one-third mineral spirits and drier would form a suitable vehicle into which the mineral pigment could be ground. For a lead-zinc-titanium base, as high as 66 percent to 70 percent pigment might be employed.

Such paints dry to films having a high pigment volume and are more resistant to flame than those which are rich in oil. The latter are naturally durable to the weather but they are flame-resistant only to a moderate degree.

The introduction of from 5 percent to 25 percent of borax as a portion of the pigment content is considered to be helpful, and if such paints are not exposed for too long a period to rain, no great amount of leaching might take place. However, in place of borax, zinc borate might be recommended, as that pigment is relatively insoluble in water and is much easier to grind in a paint than borax. Zinc borate, in tests at the Forest Products Laboratory, has proved to be an interesting constituent of fire-resisting paints.

For interior use, fire-resisting paints may be made on a silicate of soda base, pigmented with whiting, titanium, lithopone, or similar pigments. Such paints, however, are limited in their application. It is probable that the most flame-resisting practical paint for interior use would be one based upon a flat wall paint formulation in which an extremely high pigment concentration is employed. An oil or varnish base vehicle with a very small amount of fixed binder should be used—preferably one with not over 15 percent to 20 percent of actual solids in the binder. The dry films of such paints are distinctly flame-resisting as compared to the ordinary interior paints.

Mixtures of zinc oxide and silicate of soda may be used for interior flame-resisting coatings, especially if they have been heated to form reaction products. Chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as chlorinated rubber and chlorinated paraffins, have formed the base of some fire-resisting paints. Upon the application of heat, chlorine-containing vapors are formed, which have a blanketing effect upon flame.

Essentials of Emulsion Paints

What are the essentials in making a stable, water-emulsion paint?

Nearly every manufacturer has his own pet emulsifying agent. Many of these agents are now difficult to obtain. There is only a limited amount of them produced or made available to the paint industry. An emulsifying agent that may be good for one formulation may be entirely unsuited for another. It is probable that the only answer to this question would be experimentation with a wide range of emulsifying agents with the type of liquid to be employed. Above all, carry on long-time shelf and accelerated aging tests before adoption or sale of such paints, or you may be sadder than wiser.

Type of Emulsion Controls

The essential factors in a water-emulsion paint depend on the type of the emulsion. If it is of the oil-in-water type, the primary necessity is to select a resinous vehicle that is easily diffused in water with the aid of a suitable dispersing agent and will remain in proper dispersion. The latter characteristic generally is aided by the use of a stabilizing agent. The vehicle also must be such that when the water evaporates from the film it will break and be converted to a water-insoluble coating.

In an emulsion of the water-in-oil type it is necessary to employ wetting agents to the extent required by the wettability of the vehicle. Use of a stabilizer is less necessary.

Bakelite C-9 resins, copolymerized with a drying oil, are said to be suitable for both types of emulsions, especially for those of the oil-in-water type. The producer has an informative booklet on their use.

There is still a lot to be learned about water-emulsion paints. A long period of experimentation is necessary before a satisfactory answer to the composition of such products is available.

Recent comment by *Paint Technology*, a British journal, is pertinent:—

We have had occasion to remark previously that knowledge of emulsion paints has increased during the war period and that these paints nowadays have a far better performance than they used to have. The new restrictions on paint thinners imply that even better results must be obtained, because emulsion paints would seem to be called upon to do much of the work hitherto done by the orthodox types of oil or varnish paint. We thought we had reached the limit of emulsion paint performance, but we have thought before that we had reached limits and have nevertheless succeeded somehow in going a little further still.

Acceptance of Emulsions

What has been the public's reaction to the introduction of water-emulsion paints on the current market? Has the industry in general reacted favorably to their advent?

The question is not clear. If reference is made to water-emulsion paints of the alkyd type for interior and exterior plaster or cement surfaces, it is probable that the public's reaction has been generally favorable because of the easy brushing properties and great hiding power. On interior work they have proved durable and have a good degree of washability. On exterior work improvements have been made in their durability. It is believed that a Federal specification may some day be available for the latter type.

If reference is made to interior paints of the casein-alkyd type for wall work, it is again probable that the answer is that the public's reaction has been very favorable. This is because the paints are practically odorless at time of application, brush well, and hide well. They may be used over wallpaper. However, such paints are still lacking greatly in their resistance to scrubbing, being greatly inferior to flat wall paints of the varnish type in this respect. The public may ultimately demand a paint for interior wall work, which may be thinned with water, because of the absence of odor of such paints. Such paints have already been made experimentally and have been based largely upon bodied oil-varnish emulsions properly pigmented with pigments of high hiding power. When the emulsifying agents used in these preparations become more widely available, such paints may ultimately supersede very largely all other types of interior flate wall paints.

The Public Waits

It is true that the public is looking more and more for a new and different sort of water paint. It is eagerly trying those offered—and is kicking because their application is not so simple as is claimed, with the consequence that optimistic applications to inadequately prepared surfaces results in peeling. Under ordinary conditions most any such coating works well on interior surfaces.

The following commentary by the

It's Got Guts!

NUROZ

SPECIALLY PROCESSED

ROSIN

Nuroz is absolutely non-crystalline, reacts rapidly and completely — both in the varnish plant and the synthetic resin department. Nuroz has a higher melting point than ordinary Gum or Wood Rosin.

	Melting Point (Ball & Ring)
NUROZ	214°F
WW Gum Rosin	170-185°F
WW Wood Rosin	176°F

This higher melting point obtainable when using Nuroz makes possible economies in varnish and synthetic resin manufacture.-NUROZ has been used in industry for a considerable period of time and under a wide variety of conditions and has therefore demonstrated positively that it gives superior results to industrial application.

NEWPORT INDUSTRIES, Inc.

230 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Greetings!

We're all too busy with the important work of the war to hold our usual convention ... So we of the Murphy Varnish Company are taking this means of greeting our many friends in the Paint Industry.

At the same time, we pledge our utmost cooperation in all that our Industry is undertaking in the war effort and in the preservation of civilian property.

MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY

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Glycerin Producers' Association is of interest:—

Alkyd resins, the prototypes of which are the reaction products of glycerin and phthalic anhydride or acid, are finding new fields of usefulness in the form of emulsions. Although known for some time, it is only during the last year or so that this form of alkyd resin has really begun to come into its own. Not only the fact that their use cuts down the need for vital solvents is a factor, but also these emulsions have many other advantageous properties to recommend their use.

According to a government text on synthetic resins, alkyd resin emulsions are especially suitable for coating porous surfaces, such as brick, concrete, plaster, stucco, and masonry of all kinds. Since they allow the curing of the plaster to continue, alkyd resin emulsions coatings may be applied directly over fresh plaster without a sizing coat. Moreover, the usual pigments may be incorporated. Applied by brushing or spraying, they dry quickly and combine the ease of application of water paints with the durability, washability and hardness of oil paints.

Compared with oil paints, the alkyd resin emulsion paints give better coverage, are easier to apply, and are less expensive. Compared with other types of water paints (e.g. kalsomine), they give glossier coatings of greater durability and superior appearance; they seal porous surfaces better; they have greater covering capacity; and their covering cost is slightly less per unit area.

Recently, it has been reported that the alkyd resin emulsion paints have entered the protective coating field as substitutes for the oil-varnish types. Their quick-drying property and freedom from paint odor makes them especially suitable for hotels, apartment houses, and other residences. They are finding increasing use in increasing quantities in interior wall paints and exterior paints for cement, concrete, cinder blocks, and similar surfaces.

According to the patent literature, these alkyd resin emulsions may also be employed for finishing textiles and for use in coating paper, leather, and similar materials. Commercial publications describe special alkyd resin emulsions that are applicable as latex extenders, as shellac substitutes, and in adhesives.

Ghosting of Flat Paints

What information is available to reduce the "ghosting" tendencies of flat wall paints?

Flat paints prepared with a heavy-bodied oil with a low penetration show little or no tendency to "ghost," when applied on surfaces of reasonably uniform density. It is upon this theory that the new Federal one-coat flat white is based. Such paints provide a suitable undercoat for gloss enamels presenting a smooth, uniform, dense surface.

Loss of Drying

What is the most economical way of reconditioning dark-colored oil-base paints, such as reds, blacks, greens and browns, which have lost drying strength due to long standing? In many cases the simple addition of drier will not properly dry the film.

The addition of about 10 percent to 30 percent of zinc oxide paste will improve the drying properties of reds, blacks, greens, and browns. If a small amount of additional drier is added with the zinc oxide, such paints can be reconditioned and made suitable for exterior work.

(Much has been contributed to the subject of drying loss in club papers at recent F.P.V.P.C. meetings; some aspects of the always puzzling drier problem are discussed this year in papers by the Montreal and New York clubs—see page 47B.)

Aluminum Substitutes

Can you suggest formulas for simulating aluminum paint, both gloss and dull?

A muscovite type of mica to which approximately 20 percent to 25 percent of platelike metallic lead powder is added would partly simulate the average aluminum paint. The vehicle should contain approximately 10 percent low-boiling thinner to assist in surface distribution of the metallic powder.

An even brighter material consists of 80 percent talc or mica and 20 percent off-grade aluminum powder if same is available. The aluminum "leafs out" on the surface and produces a film nearly as brilliant as the straight aluminum paint. For sealing "knots and sap stains" the mica-aluminum combination appears to be fairly satisfactory.

(The following have been noted in the "Substitutes and Extenders" department of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER as replacements for aluminum powder and flake or aluminum paint where the appearance is a factor or its special protective or priming properties are desired:—Aluminum silicate, barytes with carbon black in an alkyd medium, ferrochrom glucosate (ferric salt of quachrom glucosate), fullersite, pearl essence, potassium-aluminum silicate, sericite, slate flour, "Totrust" (titanium pigment in a special oil vehicle), TT-E-506a, TT-P-51a, TT-V-71a. Information on sources of these materials will be sent by the *OPD* editorial office at request.)

Shellac Substitutes

What are some good available substitutes for shellac floor and furniture sealers?

The desirable properties of shellac as a sealer are associated partly with the alcohol solvent, its rapid evaporation, accustomed odor, and low cost. Many of the synthetic resin manufacturers produce resins that release solvent rapidly, so that the films may be sanded a short time after application. Some shellac producers have also developed good combinations of other resins. For use on floors, cellulose lacquers are good.

(The following have been noted as substitutes for shellac in coatings in the "Substitutes and Extenders" department of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER:—"Boblac," "Dur-lac," (a special phenol-formaldehyderesin), spirit-soluble copals, and "Zinlac." Information on the sources of these materials will be sent by the *OPD* editorial office at request.)

Nonphthalic Alkyds

What experience has there been on the exterior durability of alkyds made without phthalic anhydride?

We do not have sufficient data on the exterior durability of alkyds such as those made with maleic acid. There may be others suitable for exterior exposure but this information may best be obtained from a resin manufacturer who has made long-time exposure tests.

Stabilizing Maleic

If you want to make a maleic resin varnish at body N, how do you stabilize it?

Suggest that inquiry be made direct to the technical expert of the synthetic resin manufacturer producing maleic resins.

Zinc Chromate on Aluminum

What is the minimum weight of zinc chromate as pigment required to give needed protection to exterior aluminum alloy used on air planes for the army and navy?

This has not yet been definitely established, but indications are that it is much lower than previously believed, say about 30 percent of the pigment portion. When such relatively low percentages are used, the rest of the pigment should be non-rust-stimulative. Specification AN-TT-P-656 contains a formula for a standard control paint the pigment portion of which contains approximately 85 percent of zinc yellow. It would appear that this percentage can be appreciably reduced. (See also S. S. Circular 633.)

Stabilizing Zinc Chromate

How can you best stabilize zinc chromate primers (such as specification AN-TT-P-656) in order to get satisfactory suspension of the pigment?

By incorporating a flocculating agent at the time of grinding or by the addition of up to 2 percent of aluminum stearate.

Lacquer Plasticizers

Is there a universal plasticizer which can be used for grinding a paste on a five-roller mill, which would be suitable for addition to nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate or cellulose acetate-butyrate lacquers?

Probably the nearest to a universal plasticizer is dibutyl phthalate—with castor oil next. The dibutyl phthalate absorption of pigments is approximately twice that of raw linseed oil. Just as pigments ground in oil cannot be used universally, pigments ground in plasticizer cannot be used universally.

Many Are Patented

Hundreds of organic compounds have been patented in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries as plasticizers for cellulose esters and ethers generally. Two typical United States patents in this respect are 2,072,739 and 2,115,709.

While butyl phthalate is very suitable for grinding pigments for nitrocellulose lacquers, the prevailing opinion is that it is not a suitable plasticizer for the other cellulose esters. For these esters methyl phthalate and ethyl phthalate are excellent plasticizers, combining desirable qualities with low prices.

At a considerably higher price level, the phthallyl glycolates could be considered universal plasticizers, in that they can be used with all types of cellulose esters. Where cost is a factor, it is usually advisable to select the plasticizer best suited to the individual cellulose ester or ether.

Here is some informative comment from the Tennessee Eastman Corporation:—

While we have had very little experience with nitrocellulose, our answer to your inquiry regarding a universal plasticizer for nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate-butyrate would be some combination of the following:—Dimethyl phthalate, triphenyl phosphate, and dibutyl phthalate. Possibly a mixture of dibutyl and dimethyl phthalates would prove most satisfactory.

Your inquirer should be warned that cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate-butyrate are not compatible one with the other.

Practical claims as general plasticizers are made for sucrose octa-acetate and toluene ethylsulphonamides. Those who are inclined to experiment on the basis of their own selections will find about 1,000 plasticizers for cellulose compounds listed in the "What You Can Use" department of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER through June, July, and August in 1939. A compilation of plasticizers will be a feature of volume II of Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials which will be published shortly.

Wooden Kits

Has a suitable wood or fiber container been used to replace 5-gallon steel kits?

Suitable fiber containers have not yet been widely used. However, progress is being made and it is hoped to have all-fiber containers available in the near future.

Wood containers have been available for some time. A list of manufacturers of 5-gallon kits was sent out to member of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association July 3, 1942, and a list of barrel manufacturers was sent out with the weekly letter of April 20, 1942.

(The Macmillan container, developed by Albert A. Robbins, is an all-fiber plastic-lined kit which is said to be impervious to oil. The petroleum company which is using it for lubricants estimates that it alone will save 10,000,000 pounds of metal. No information is yet at hand as to whether this container will be made generally available.)

Packaging Costs

What is the relative labor cost in packaging paints in glass bottles and tin cans, the cost to include not only the filling but the labeling and packaging?

Information on this subject has not yet been developed to an extent of any real value.

What Kind of Pebbles

What have been experiences in references to pebbles other than flint in pebble mills? Where can they be obtained and what is relative life and value of same?

Besides quartz and steel, only one other material, porcelain, appears to have been used to any extent in pebble mills. Apparently they are not as hard or as serviceable as quartz. Manufacturers of pebble mills can supply them.

Varnish-Kettle Fuel

Due to the probable shortage of fuel oil there has been a request for industry to convert to other fuels as much as possible. What would be the best alternate for fuel oil in varnish fires, and how would that alternate compare with fuel oil for speed and cost?

The best alternate for fuel oil for varnish-kettle fires is natural gas. However, its use is restricted geographically to those sections where natural gas is available at reasonable cost.

The conversion to a coke fire can be done at reasonably low cost. Fire setting could be arranged for semi-radiant heating. For speed a blower should be installed to provide forced draft. Where the flame directly impinges on the kettle bottom, coke fire operation will increase the cost of cooking and is likely to reduce the useful life of kettle bottoms.

Gas as Varnishmaking Fuel

The REPORTER has got from C. George Segeler, engineer of utilization with the American Gas Association, the following informative commentary on the use of gas as a fuel under varnish kettles:—

The question regarding the best alternate fuel in place of oil for firing varnish kettles has two aspects: one the purely technical problem and the other the fuel limitation orders.

The latter, it seems to me, should be considered first. Unless the particular varnish producer is making varnish under war contracts or other priorities, it will be impossible for him to obtain gas in many communities. In territories on the Eastern seaboard where manufactured gas is generally used, limitation order L-174 is the controlling factor in this respect. Elsewhere in the United States where natural gas is used, limitation order L-31 must be considered. Both of these orders prevent the general use of gas unless adequate priorities are furnished or unless the War Production Board grants an exception because the local supplies of gas are adequate.

From the technical viewpoint, the gas fires offer many points of advantage over fuel oil. The most important advantage is the gain in efficiency made possible by the compact design of a gas fire. Modern refractory cup radiant gas burners produce such short flames that there is no visible flame beyond the face of the burner cluster. Naturally this permits small combustion chambers to be built under the kettles with a minimum of heat loss. Another important advantage of gas heating is that the small setting permits instantaneous shut-off when the desired temperature is reached so that there will be no over-ride. In many cases, it is not even necessary to pull the kettle off the setting when chemical reactions are taking place. In the last few years, another important contribution made by the gas industry for the paint and varnish trade has been the development of inert gas generators which are used for blowing synthetics during cooking, excluding air from contact with heat batches of varnish or oil, eliminating troublesome skinning of paint or varnish in plant storage, preventing the gradual accumulation of gummy layers of oxidized paints and varnishes on the inside walls of large storage tanks, extinguishing and preventing fires, and occasionally minimizing skinning in the can or reduce oxidation during grinding or homogenizing. Such companies as Glidden, Sherwin-Williams, and many others are using gas in this manner as well as for the conventional firing of kettles.

There is considerable data available on the number of b.t.u. required to cook linseed oil, various types of varnish and synthetics, but I am not attempting to furnish these figures in the short space of a letter because they vary with the size of the kettle and the type of varnish involved. Just to give you an idea of the fuel consumption, I will quote the results of four tests run on 1,000 pounds of pure linseed oil brought up to 590°F. and held there for half an hour, the work being done in a copper kettle weighing 327 pounds. This work required 1150 b.t.u per pound of oil and required approximately two hours to bring to heat, a time which was readily shortened about one hour and three-quarters by covering the kettle. Naturally even this time of heating can be varied over wide limits, depending upon the objective in mind, but this is a question which must be determined by local needs and economics.

Unfortunately, we have not run many tests on gas versus oil. The usual conversion which we have made has been coke to gas. However, figures are available for at least one major plant in which oil was previously used and for which we obtained figures of 32 percent efficiency when burning gas and 15 percent efficiency when burning oil. This high gas efficiency required the use of the best types of gas equipment, but in many cases, where low-price gas is available, less expensive burner units could be used without undue loss of efficiency. In fact, in the same plant just discussed, a run of this kind was

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made with a cheaper burner and an efficiency of 27 percent was secured, which was considered sufficient under the economic conditions involved.

Frankly, I am doubtful of the significance of generalized data of this type except where tests have been made under reasonably identical conditions in the same plant. It would be quite wrong to compare fuel figures and costs obtained in one plant with those in another where the operating conditions are probably quite different.

As for cost of gas, I have omitted any discussion of this since the price varies so widely with each territory. As a general observation, it may be borne in mind that manufactured gas at industrial rates available to varnish plants would be definitely competitive with oil. Where natural gas is available, the fuel price for oil is generally so much higher that it would not be an important competitor for the gas-fired varnish kettle.

Plant Conversion

Has there been any partial or total conversion of paint plants for purpose other than manufacturing of paint for the aid of the war effort?

This matter is now receiving the attention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. As yet no reports have been made on converted paint plants.

Women in the Plant

Who has had experience in utilizing female help in the paint plant and in what position in the plant are they best suited?

It is possible they could be used in filling and labeling operations. Graduate female chemists have already found a place in the industry. It is understood one laboratory has taken on over twenty female chemists.

Women Work Good

Female chemists are doing good work in a number of paint laboratories in this country. The accompanying picture in the plant of an English color manufacturer is an indication of what to expect women will do.

Women are doing all sorts of mechanical jobs in war plants. According to Coal Coordinator Harold Ickes, they are proving good in the shops and tipples of the coal industry; but they have not yet taken up underground digging, in this country. There is nothing technical or physical about

a paint-plant job that a woman should not be able to do. Maybe she would be an improvement as a varnish cook.

Selling Below Cost

How is it possible for competitors to offer specification materials to the trade at prices below known raw material costs? Has there been any active move to curtail these presumably unethical practices?

The scientific section declined to try to answer this question. The practices referred to are a common characteristic of free competition. Their advocates refer to them as efficient merchandising. The competitors of these have other names for the practices and the practicers. The econmics of them is split: either they are a bargain bait to attract buyers of other high-profit goods, or, as OPA is finding out in the field of price-ceiling, they are plain misrepresentations of quality. The first type is legal, ethical, and all that—on the basis of free competition—the second is something that the Federal Trade Commission has statutory authority to stop.

Technical Papers

Because the technical abilities and facilities of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry were in large measure "drafted" for warwork, there was a lack of time and general opportunity for the technical committees of the affiliated local clubs to devote to work related to the customary preparation of technical papers. The program committee, under the chairmanship of Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company, Brooklyn, with

Carlton H. Rose
Chairman on Technical Papers

suggestion and advice for spare-time experimenters in various centers succeeded in getting four papers, and these have been prepared for distribution to the members of the federation.

Abstracts of these papers follow hereafter.

Infrared Reflectance of Camouflage Enamels

Los Angeles Club

Photographs of dry pigments were taken on panchromatic film and also on infrared film behind an 87 filter. The same pigments were measured on a reflectometer in the visual and in the infrared regions. Observation of the photographs and notation of the infrared reflections give a good idea of the relative value for most of the inorganic colors, but are not in agreement with the true infrared efficiency of certain pigments, notably the blue toners, and the inert pigments. For instance, the blue toners as a whole showed poor infrared reflection by the above method, whereas in actual infrared camouflage enamels most of them were very effective.

There are at least two reasons for this trouble. One is that these blue toners are opaque only in certain bands of the visual spectrum, but are transparent in the infrared. When attempt is made to measure the infrared reflectance of such transparent pigments, the reading obtained varies with the background behind the pigment. Actually what is being measured is the reflectance of the background, not that of the pigment. In actual practice these blue toners are never used by themselves in camouflage enamels, but always in combination with other pigments. Due to their high hiding and tinting strength, they

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are usually diluted with large percentages of white pigments. In such combination, the infrared reflectance is satisfactory.

A better evaluation can be made by dividing the difference between the visual and infrared optical densities by the visual densities. On this basis a coefficient of 1.00 represents infrared reflection with no visual reflection; O represents equal visual and infrared reflection; a negative number represents more visual than infrared. This evaluation immediately shows up most of the good infrared pigments. The blue toners which looked bad before now appear very good.

This evaluation tacitly assumes Beer's law of absorption to hold over the entire visual spectrum. This is incorrect since the law applies only to bands of uniform energy distribution. Actually there is no need to cover the whole visual spectrum since it is only necessary to measure the light absorbed in the visual red and infrared regions. This is because there are a large number of yellows and oranges and reds with practically 100 percent infrared reflection to act as complementary colors for the blues, violets, and greens that result from visual red absorption. This band is narrow enough so that Beer's law holds reasonably well. It was found that for chromium oxide-titanium oxide mixtures the relation of density to concentration of chrome oxide was nearly linear in both the visual red and infrared. The two lines intersected fairly close to the axis of ordinates hence both lines may be expressed by the equation $D=K\ (c+b)$, where D is the visual optical density, K is the fundamental absorption constant of the pigment, c is the concentration of pigment b is the intercept on the axis of ordinates.

If we use the same equation with primes, to indicate infrared and divide it by the visual, we have $\frac{D'}{D} = \frac{K'}{K} = E$,

where the infrared coefficient E is the desired evaluation of the pigment. Thus the coefficient, E, is obviously constant for such a pigment as chrome oxide, but for other pigments which do not show the linear relationship between density and concentration, we should not necessarily expect it. Trials on tungstated methyl violet and phthalocyanin blue showed E to be reasonably constant nevertheless.

The value of the infrared coefficient E was found to be relatively independent of type and quantity of vehicle present. The chromium oxide-titanium oxide was made into a water type paint by adding 10 percent borax-casein binder and its coefficient was found to be substantially the same (0.336) as the average value (0.330).

The degree of dispersion was found to have some effect on the coefficient up to a certain point which was reached before the full color was developed. Hence in evaluation of any given pigment, care must be taken to grind the pigment in the vehicle at least fine enough to reach the maximum value for E.

The effect on the coefficient of pigments transparent to infrared of adding apaque pigments was measured and plotted. The clean yellows and oranges have no effect, while the synthetic iron oxides have considerable effect, and blacks and iron blues have a tremendous effect even in small amounts.

The effect of contamination with iron by ball-mill grinding was found to be enormous, even a few minutes' grinding in a steel ball mill increased the infrared density very strongly without visibly affecting the color.

Knowing the infrared coefficient E, of the pigments in a paint and the visual red density, D of the color to be matched, it is possible to predict the infrared desnity by the equation $D' = ED$, where D' is the infrared density. Conversely, if we already know the visual red densities and the infrared densities of the available pigments the best pigment to give a certain infrared reflectance can be found. For this purpose the Belvoir camouflage colors were read in the visual red band and the maximum and minimum allowable coefficients were calculated. From these data on the olive drab color, two paints were formulated. The pigments fort formula I were mixtures of phthalocyanin blue and earth colors which had coefficients of 0.57. The pigments for formula II were taken to give a coefficient of 0.33. Formula I gave an infrared reflectivity of 26.0 percent which is just safely inside the lower limit of 24.7 percent of United States Army specification 100-12. Formula II was intended to give the maximum reflection of 56.6 percent of this specification, but actually gave only 52.7 percent.

The infrared hiding power was determined by painting 5 x 3 inch tin panels with known amounts of paint. This was done in duplicate, one set of tins having previously been painted flat white and the other flat black. When the two densities were nearly equal, the tins were considered hidden. This was done in both the visual band and the infrared band and the points were plotted on a graph to facilitate determining the points of coincidence.

The infrared hiding-power of olive-drab, formula I, was much poorer than the visual hiding-power; the high infrared reflecting point formula II was worse yet. Hence the need for formulating close to the minimum allowable infrared reflectances to get sufficient hiding-power.

It is possible to formulate custom-matched camouflage paints in the infrared where the extra labor required is permissable. This is done by determining the infrared coefficient of the background material. Then referring to the curves, toning colors are made having this coefficient and these are blended to give a good visual color match of the background. The infrared reflectance then automatically comes out equal to that of the background in question.

As to selection of colors the club said:—

From study of photograghs, it is easy to pick out pigments to use to obtain enamels of fairly high infrared reflectance:

Yellow.—All yellows are high. Chrome yellows, hansa or benzidin toners, and cadmium yellows are all excellent; ferrite yellows are fair.

Green.—Chrome oxide and chromium hydrate are the best inorganic pigments in this group; malachite green is better.

White. — All whites are excellent, lithopone, zinc sulphide, titanium dioxide, leaded zinc, antimony oxide, basic lead carbonate, basic lead sulphate, and the extended titanium pigments are all suitable.

Red.—All the organic reds are excellent—thus the toluidin toners, lithol reds, lithol rubins, and para reds are all excellent. Of the inorganic reds, chrome and molybdate oranges, red lead, and certain iron oxide pigments are best.

Blue.—From observation of the photographs it appears that most blue pigments have very poor infrared reflectance. Peacock blue has the highest value; of the more common blue pigments, ultramarine blue is best.

Black.—Most black pigments are infrared absorbing instead of reflecting. All the regular black pigments—carbon black, lampblack, iron oxide black, mineral black, manganese dioxide, boneblack, and graphite—have very low reflectance values.

Chemicals Affecting Loss of Drying

New York Club

Pursuing farther experiments reported at the 1941 meeting by the C.D.I.C. club on the effectiveness of certain materials in influencing adsorption of cobalt naphthenate by titanium dioxide, the New York club's technical committee subdivision No. 41 experimented with (a) regular untreated anatase titanium dioxide, (b) anatase titanium dioxide surface-treated with aluminum hydroxide, and (c) rutile titanium dioxide surface treated with aluminum hydroxide, each pigment being tested in two vehicles:—(1) Alkali-refined linseed oil; (2) 25-gallon linseed oil-ester gum type of varnish, 50 percent solids, viscosity F (Gardner-Holdt), made with heavy-bodied linseed oil and a medium acid value ester gum. To the paints were variously added barium hydroxide, glycerin, litharge, maleic anhydride, nuact, para-tertiary-butylphenol, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, and zirex. The drier was cobalt naphthenate, 0.02 percent cobalt, based on the paint solids.

The results were observed after five periods of from three days to 184 days.

The final conclusions were stated as follows:—

1. Titanium dioxide pigments whether treated or not, do adsorb on storage, considerable proportion of cobalt out of the mineral spirits solution in absence of vehicle solids.

2. Whether the adsorption of cobalt in absence of vehicle solids is really an adsorption or partially or fully a precipitation, has not been investigated.

3. Loss of drying in presence of vehicle solids in paints does not seem to be in direct relation to the loss of cobalt content in experiments carried out in absence of vehicle solids.

4. The 25-gallon linseed oil ester-gum varnish loses drying speed in titanium paints slower than a pure linseed oil vehicle.

5. The surface coating of titanium pigments with aluminum hydroxide seems to retard the loss of drying speed in paints considerably. However, such surface coating does not prevent the loss of drying speed completely.

6. In the present investigation the surface-coated anatase type pigment used was superior with regard to loss of dry to the surface-coated rutile type pigment used. (This conclusion may apply individually to the two investigated pigments only).

7. From the various additives, nuact and litharge seem to be the best in preventing the loss of drying speed in paints. They even accelerated in many cases the drying compared to the blank. Zirex was the next best to nuact and litharge.

8. Maleic anhydride, para-tertiary-butylphenol and glycerin increase loss of drying speed. Such increase was least pronounced with glycerin which in some cases behaved neutral.

It may be worthwhile in view of the conclusions of the present investigation further to investigate the following points:—

1. Behavior of black pigments with regard to loss of dry.

2. Behavior of blue pigments (especially iron blues) with regard to loss of dry.

3. Higher quality vehicle solids should be included in the investigation.

4. Other driers and dryer mixtures. besides cobalt, may be investigated.

5. The action of the best additives should be studied on paints containing surface-coated pigments.

Acid Values' Effect On Drying Time

Montreal Club

In the continuing of its seven years' study of the catalytic effect of certain metallic salts on the drying time of oil paints and varnishes the Montreal club during the past year met much of interest in connection with the influences of the acid values of the oils on drying phenomena. It decided therefore to study these effects on the drying time by means of clear, rather than pigmented, oil combinations.

The club summed up its experiments along these lines as follows:—

This study of the effect of the acid value of oil on the drying time of paints has been very interesting. High acid-value oil apparently allows a better dispersion of the drier metal in the oil. It is once more quite evident that the amount of drier in solution is no criterion of drying time as is evidenced by the heavy precipitate in the lead-containing oils of high acid value. Although not very striking, there is evidence that the use of high acid-value oil with nonreactive pigments tends to lessen the loss of dry on storage. Taking into account the better dispersion of the drier metal, this is probably due in part to the formation of a soap which is acting as an adsorption or absorption inhibitor for the drier metal.

The Montreal club has long been interested in the use of coated pigments in their study of driers, and particularly in those coatings which might tend to counteract the loss of drying time on storage. This interest in pigment coatings is based on the assumption that, if a suitable coating is deposited on the pigment particle which will inhibit drier adsorption and also tend to decrease flocculation of the pigment particles and thus lessen absorption of the drier, we will have gone a long way toward solving the problem of overcoming the loss of drying time.

This year experiments were carried on with two coated pigments, potassium sulphate-coating titanium dioxide and lithium sulphate-coated titanium dioxide. The two vehicles used were raw linseed oil and a medium-long alkyd. As sufficient time has not elapsed since this experiment was instigated, no conclusive figures are available as to the relative benefit of either of these coatings. However, to date both of the coated pigments appear to offer some degree of benefit in retarding loss of drying time on storage in paints containing them.

Due to circumstances presently existant, we have not been able to give as much time to the study of driers as we would have wished. However we hope to be able to continue our work, even if on a rather reduced scale. We feel sure that, as soon as conditions permit, the important study of driers as affecting the paint and varnish industry will be delved into much more deeply than heretofore, by other production clubs

Washability of Paints

New York Club

The technical committee of the New York club felt that there was no satisfactory method at present to determine the cleaning characteristics of paints. The problem was assigned to subcommittee No. 39. This subcommittee has not been able to complete its work. However, certain conclusions have been reached which make it appear advisable to release this work as a progress report, and at a later date make a final report.

This subcommittee decided to start its work by using methods and apparatus covered by Federal specifications as far as possible. Panels were prepared in accordance with Federal specifications TT-P-51a. The scrubbing apparatus described in Federal specification TT-P-23a was used by three laboratories. The standard brush used with this apparatus was hand-operated in three other laboratories.

The subcommittee decided to use Shaeffer's 416 skrip blue ink and a 5 percent mercurochrome solution in water as the staining agents. It was decided to use a 2 percent Ivory soap solution as the cleaning agent; 20 c.c. of this solution was added slowly in the path of the brush.

It was agreed that pigment-solid vehicle ratio of a paint was one of the most important factors controlling porosity and cleaning characteristics of a paint. Therefore three paints were made up using titanium-calcium pigment and asbestine as pigments and a 30-gallon ester-linseed varnish as the vehicle. These paints had pigment-solid vehicle ratios respectively of 1:0.6, 1:0.8, and 1:1.2. In a second series of tests four paints were used, with pigment-solid vehicle ratios of 1:0.75, 1:0.80, 1:0.85, and 1:0.90.

The panels were of the wallboard type finished in accordance with specification TT-P-51a.

With the first series of paints the varying results and the operators' observations led to the following conclusions:—

1. A paint of this type consisting of a pigment-solid vehicle ratio of 1:0.6 was too porous to be considered a washable paint.

2. A paint of this type consisting of a pigment-solids vehicle ratio of 1:1.2 presented no problem in washability.

3.—A 2 percent Ivory soap solution did not have strong enough cleaning properties.

4. Metal panels should be used instead of wallboard to eliminate the porosity factor.

The results with the second series of paints following out the conclusions from the first series showed sufficiently close checks to lead the committee to believe that by following the recommendations of the New York club paper of 1940, "Preparation of Uniform Films," a satisfactory method could be worked out for evaluating the cleaning characteristics of paints using the automatic scrubber described in Federal specification TT-P-23a.

The committee planned a series of tests using the doctor blade applicator, automatic spray, and the Payne automatic dipping apparatus. Unfortunately, more pressing warwork prevented the completion of this series of tests. A final report will be published at a later date.

---V---

P.E. Davis Now Ensign

P. E. Davis, assistant sales manager, of the Ansbacker-Siegle Corporation, color manufacturer, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y., has been commissioned an ensign in the United States Coast Guard. He will leave shortly for a period of indoctrination at St. Augustine, Fla.

---V---

American Finish Gets OPA Price for Adhesive

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has established the price of 38c. per pound, f.o.b. producing plant, container included, for the American Finish & Chemical Company, Chelsea, Mass., for sales of its adhesive No. 101 E.

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...against
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Painting Operations Steadily Draining Stocks—Many Mixed Paint Manufacturers Preparing to Make Up New Batches—Price Ceilings for Dry Colors Expected Soon

A further lowering of mixed paint inventories, resulting from an unabated drain upon supplies in dealers' hands by professional painting contractors operating in various sections of the country, has induced many manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquers to make preparations within the past week for turning out new batches of ready-to-use products during the ensuing winter months, in anticipation of a still larger demand for their goods, in the coming spring season. Buying interest in most lines of exterior and interior paints has been kept up at a brisk pace since the outset of the Fall and has shown no marked abatement in any portion of the country to date except in the most northerly latitudes where cold weather conditions have militated against extensive outside painting. Even in these colder sectors, there is still much activity in interior work. And in the temperate zones, especially in the more southerly and Pacific Coast regions, there is an access of protective coating operations under the stimulus of the paint-up campaigns, inaugurated and carried on with ever-increasing zeal by national and local paint manufacturers' organizations.

In the paint materials market, this field activity is being reflected in a growing buying movement in lead and zinc pigments, especially in lithage and lithopone, also in titanium, lead titanate, various fillers and extenders, solvents and driers and in some of the dry and chemical colors.

Although prices are being well maintained on most materials in inter-industry operations, there has been, and still is, a tendency to make sizable concessions when bidding on Army and Navy contracts. This, however, is now in a fair way to be stopped insofar as prices for colors are concerned by the establishment of price ceilings on all dry and chemical colors by the Office of Price Control which is now working out a set of mutually satisfactory maximum price regulations, in co-operation with the Dry Color Association.

Chaotic conditions prevail in the market for domestic casein, with each producer quoting his output at his own individual high price level for the period of September 28-October 2, as required by OPA's Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22. This order, while purporting to govern the prices of "milk products," under the general classification of "food products," has also embraced in this category casein for all purposes and has established ceiling prices for this commonly-employed ingredient of paper coatings and plastic paints on a basis of the high price levels of the above-mentioned period.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

WPB's recent statement that it is not contemplating any further easing of its remaining restrictions on the use of lead by non-essential-to-the-war users is not causing any uneasiness among manufacturers of lead pigments, as the current supply available to them is ample for meeting all their requirements. The chief of WPB's Tin and Lead Branch is now describing lead as practically unique among metals, inasmuch as it is the one important metal in which a shortage does not exist at the present time. Because of sustained domestic production, coupled with imports substantially above normal, there are now adequate supplies with which to meet all war needs, making it unnecessary any longer to call upon producers to contribute a sizable percentage of their monthly output to WPB's "bank." The government's stockpile has now been built up to such large size as to allow of a temporary suspension of the "bank" but, inasmuch as it is impossible to predict future demands upon it, the government authorities feel that great care should be exercised to assure an adequate supply for unforeseen requirements. One prominent lead producer has reduced the premium on chemical lead $1 per ton to make it more attractive as a substitute in certain uses for ordinary lead. Previously, this premium had been $2 per ton. The new price for chemical lead will be 6.40 cents a pound at St. Louis, 6.45 cents per pound at Chicago, 6.55 cents per pound at New York and 6.60 cents in New England. Zinc slabs, although still in rather limited supply, are yet obtainable by the makers of zinc sulphides and oxides in sufficient quantities for their needs.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from October 16 to October 23, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 16 to October 23, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin oil, 3c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, 4c. to 8c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Casein, domestic, prices revised by OPA Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22, establishing ceilings at the highs of the period September 22-October 2, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	137.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Continues in active request. Supplies being steadily lowered. Prices firmly maintained.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PAINT PROTECTS AMERICA
The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America".
Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.
Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.
Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.
PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS
PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
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CALCIUM STEARATE
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• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
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BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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Lead Titanate.—A fairly brisk demand is noted for this pigment. Stocks already reduced considerably. Tone steady.

Lithage.—Movement of this pigment into consuming channels reaching sizable proportions. Prices firmly held.

Orange Mineral.—In moderate call. Market becoming stronger. Even the hitherto somewhat weak molybdate orange is developing a firmer tone.

Red Lead.—Increasing buying interest manifested in this product. Supplies steadily diminishing. Prices firmly sustained.

Titanium Dioxide.—Buying movement growing larger daily. Some consumers, with lowered inventories, are continuing to clamor for immediate deliveries. Tone strong.

White Lead.—A steadily expanding buying interest is noted. Stocks down to moderate levels. Prices firmly maintained.

Zinc Oxide.—In improving demand with prices firmly held. Manufacturers confidently expect to be rushed with new business as the synthetic rubber program gets further under way.

Driers

Business in stearates and palmitates is becoming more active under the stimulus of expanding painting operations in various parts of the country. Substitutes for naphthanates, now under complete allocation control, are also moving satisfactorily, especially linoresinates and similar products.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A fair volume of business is being transacted in the various grades of asbestos used by the paint trade. Stocks continue ample, however, with prices steady.

Barytes.—A moderate buying interest is being shown in this filler. Stocks are adequate for current requirements. Prices well maintained.

Charcoal.—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels. Supplies still light. Prices strongly held at the lower levels dictated by the requirements of General Maximum Price Regulation, establishing ceilings at the highs of March.

China Clay.—Supplies adequate for current needs but prices well maintained. A fair request continues to be recorded.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In moderate request. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged.

Fuller's Earth.—Steady call noted for this filler. Stocks adequate for current needs. Tone steady.

Graphite.—A modest demand is reported for this material. Supplies ample. Prices stable.

Gypsum.—Buying interest keeps up well. Stocks fair-sized. Prices firmly held.

Mica.—Both domestic and foreign grades continue in brisk demand. Stocks ample. Tone firm.

Whiting.—In fair request. Stocks being steadily lowered. Prices strongly maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Demand from government and normal consumers at good level. No alterations pricewise.

Butyl Alcohol.—Call for material at good level with allocations governing transactions. Prices same.

Butyl Acetate.—Market tone firm, reflecting butyl alcohol allocations. Some factors taking orders only from holders of medium and high priorities. No change quotably.

Cellulose Acetate.—Acetic anhydride, used principally in manufacture of cellulose acetate, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, and explosives, has been placed under a system of allocations by the issuance of General Preference Order M-243, prohibiting delivery or use of chemical as directed by WPB. Deliveries and use of 54 gallons or less in any one month to any one person exempt from restriction of order. Cellulose acetate goes into plastics and parachute cloth. Demand for acetic anhydride exceeds current production.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Good demand. No change pricewise.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Consumers taking material in considerable volume. Quotations unaltered.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Active inquiry. No movements pricewise.

Ethyleneglycol.—Allocations govern transactions. Quotations unchanged.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Position unaltered. Allocations rule. Prices firm, unchanged.

Synthetic Resins

Chlorinated Rubber. — Except for the business of disposing of some stocks on hand to essential industries, there is now no movement of this material. Supplies have been reduced to meager proportions, as production has been virtually halted.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Solvents. —A moderately active movement of these solvents continues to be noted, now that the date for instituting strict allocation has been extended by WPB to December 31. But only those consumers holding B-2 ratings can obtain these materials up to 100 percent of the base consumption period.

Ester Gum.—Further improvement is noted in the demand for this gum. Stocks, however, are still ample. Prices steady.

Polyvinal Resins. — These rubber substitutes will be placed under com-

More Paint Needed for More Buildings

Though by no means as vast as a year ago, the potential market for painting operations and the need for paint materials are still reaching large proportions. New buildings continue to be erected throughout the country and, although the records of new constructions show a notable falling off in residences and some classes of privately-owned commercial structures, the diminution on these scores is being partially made up by spurts in the construction of war industry plants and other buildings for the use of the U. S. Army, Navy and our civil governments.

The latest report on new building construction permits for the country as a whole, that for September, as prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., shows aggregate valuations of $56,254,-332, which is 6.2 percent more than those for the previous month. But, while displaying this small gain over August, when the volume was at the lowest level in six and a half years, this September report on building permit valuations reveals a drop of 52.9 percent from the $119,411,855 recorded for the corresponding month of last year, due in large measure to the brakes applied by governmental agencies to private constructions.

However, as home construction in 1941 reached well-nigh unprecedented heights, there is still a large unfilled demand for paints among the residences then built, many of which now require new protective coatings, inside as well as outside. According to a national housing survey made by the Bureau of Industrial Service, 168 leading American cities, out of a total of 309, built more new homes in 1941 than in 1940, providing shelter for 990,264 persons at a combined cost of $899,796,486—the highest volume and value levels in the last twelve years.

plete allocation control under the terms of WPB Order M-10 on November 1. Meanwhile, they are moving only slowly and in small lots.

Dry Colors

OPA is preparing and is expected to issue within the near future a new set of ceiling prices for the entire list of dry colors. Like the special regulation which it issued for the benefit of manufacturers of chrome green, chrome yellow, zinc yellow chromate and molybdate orange, last July, whereby they were authorized to restore their April 1 prices, OPA is now collaborating with the Dry Color Association and the individual color makers in preparing this maximum price regulation which, it is presumed, will incorporate the prices now agreed to by the association members. Although the market for dry and chemical colors continues rather "spotty," inasmuch as some lines are manifesting considerable activity while others remain quiet, the aggregate volume of business now being transacted is reaching fair proportions. Prices are being better maintained on all chrome colors, there being no further price shading even in zinc yellow.

Alkali Blue.—Continues in fair request. Supplies light. Prices firmly held.

Bone Blacks.—Although stocks are still ample, prices are being well maintained. A moderate movement continues to be noted.

Carbon Blacks. — Buying interest continues to improve and sales so far this month have been well in excess of those for last month. The recent action of WPB in placing furnace carbon black under strict allocation control has not constituted more than a negligible factor in this market.

Cadmium Colors.—With producers effectually restrained from turning out any new stocks by WPB's General Preference Order No. M-65, which virtually prohibits the use of cadmium in pigment making, business in this market is at a standstill except for an occasional movement of stocks already on hand.

Chrome Colors.—A steady undertone pervades the market for zinc yellow as well as for chrome green and chrome yellow. Export demand for these colors—from virtually all countries in the southern continent except Argentina and Chile—is helping to keep the market fairly active, now that the domestic call is also showing further improvement.

Naval Stores

No material broadening of business was reported last week, but transactions in rosin showed a slight increase, the improvement being sufficient to create a firmer tone in primary and local markets. According to some, sales in the South would probably have been larger than they were but for the limited offerings of most grades. Sentiment among sellers appeared to have been strengthened by reports to the effect that consumption of rosin in defense and other fields is still heavy and increasing as well as by the unfavorable view taken by many producers regarding the possibility of any increase in production next season. At one time last week, turpentine had an easier undertone, but in the absence of any pressure of offerings the tone turned firmer later on.

Weather conditions last week were generally favorable for operations in the woods, but the season is approaching for a scaling down of output and the impression exists in some circles that operations in the woods during the last quarter of the naval stores year may fall off more markedly than is now assumed owing to the growing difficulty in securing labor by reason of the draft and the expanding activity in defense plants in various parts of the country. It is contended, too, that the indications point to a shortage of suitable containers for rosin owing to the limits on steel supplies and the restrictions on barrels.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business October 15, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	77,691	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	35,929	.....
drums	20	.....
1940—barrels	67,289	.....
drums	204,399	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—drums	218,140	103,600
Totals	731,614	103,600

Turpentine.—There was little change in the character of business in the local market last week, purchasing appar-

SICO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
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A page from the record of the contributions made by U.S.I.'s Research Laboratories to the paint, varnish, and lacquer industries.

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An outstanding advance in the paint and lacquer industry in recent years has been the development of new pigments of unusual qualities—particularly the Hansa and Benzidine Yellows. These pigments won immediate acceptance because of their exceptional tinctorial strength, brilliance, and durability.

Behind the progress of these new yellow pigments is another story of U.S.I. research benefiting the paint and lacquer industry. For many years, U.S.I. has been the foremost domestic producer of ethyl acetoacetate—an important intermediate required in the production of certain of these yellow pigments.

Recognizing the importance of these pigments, U.S.I. took steps to broaden their usefulness by the development of other intermediates that make possible a wider variety of tints. Acetoacetanilide was added to U.S.I.'s product list, and four other chemicals of the same group were later placed in commercial production. Still others have been produced on a laboratory scale, and are ready to serve the industry in the future.

U.S.I.'s development of improved manufacturing processes has aided in reducing the cost of these intermediates, and thus of the popular colors derived from them. And today U.S.I. is continuing its pioneering work in the development of new and improved chemicals, solvents, and plasticizers—preparing to meet the future needs of the manufacturers of paints, varnishes, and lacquers.

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T-2

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TAR PAINTS • RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, SHINGLE STAIN OILS

ently being limited to small lots for prompt shipment, the total movement of such quantities being unimportant. Price changes were narrow.

Savannah, Oct. 23.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	64½	2,950	186	243	25,277
Tuesday	63½	7,000	59	...	25,336
Wednesday	64	1,350	162	79	25,410
Thursday	64	300	61	...	25,480
Friday	64	750	67	1	25,546

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 23.—Turpentine stock 17,283 barrels.

Chicago—October 23

Turpentine remains quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

London, Oct. 23.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—Buyers were generally disposed to adhere to a conservative course. In some quarters, however, an increase was noted in the request for small or moderate lots, interest on the part of consumers being stimulated to some extent by developments in the primary center where offerings were light.

Savannah, Oct. 23.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35	$3.40	$3.40
D	...	3.35	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
E	...	3.49	3.50	3.51	3.51	3.51
F	...	3.50	3.52	3.54	3.54	3.55
G	...	3.50	3.53	3.55	3.55	3.56
H	...	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.55	3.56
I	...	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.55	3.56
K	...	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.55	3.58
M	...	3.52	3.54	3.55	3.55	3.60
N	...	3.55	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.65
WG	...	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65
WW	...	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65
X	...	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65
	Barrels				
Sales	...	278	329	441	314	203
Receipts	...	367	450	425	343	211
Shipments	...	...	207	229	200	442
Stocks	..	...	...	...	...	86,535

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Oct. 23.—Rosin stock, 164,095 barrels.

Chicago—October 23

Rosin quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.55 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.78; M grade, $4.80; W.W. grade, $4.34.

London, Oct. 23.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Steady movement to local and other consumers on contracts. New business quieter. Spot supplies generally light.

Pitch.—Steady at previous quotations. Business along conservative lines.

Rosin Oil.—Buying stimulated to some extent by firmer position of raw material. Quotations advanced 3c. per gallon.

Tar.—Quotations stationary. Market firm. Business more active.

Tar Oil.—Prices maintained. Business routine.

Shellac

Effective October 26, the Office of Price Administration puts into effect a schedule of shellac prices covering numerous marks and scaled on the basis of quantities bought. The order provides a definite price ceiling to govern on sales to the Defense Supply Corporation. For complete details concerning the order, see elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER. Meanwhile, the market goes along sturdily under full government control.

Varnish Gums

Heavy operations in spirit soluble gums continue the principal feature. One new consumer alone has been buying so extensively of spirit soluble gum copal as to reduce local stocks materially. Within the last fortnight the purchases of this interest have aggregated more than 550,000 pounds. Some former holders have cleared out their entire supply and are negotiating for shipment of some stocks in the West eastward. A fair movement is also being reported in Manilas, Dammars and Kauris. Prices are being well maintained at the ceilings tentatively named by OPA last spring but some further action on the score of establishing maximum price levels is expected to be taken by that bureau within the near future.

Asphaltum.—A fairly active demand continues to be noted. Some of the imported lines are short but stocks of domestic grades are adequate for current requirements. Prices firmly held.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With each of the producers of domestic casein quoting his individual ceiling price under the terms of OPA's Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22—establishing these ceilings in each instance at the highs of the period September 28-October 2—the market may well be described as chaotic. When this OPA order was issued under date of October 3, it was believed that it applied only to the relatively minute percentage of casein used as a food, inasmuch as it purported to deal only with "food products" and included "casein" in its Section 1, devoted to "milk products, such as butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, powdered milk, malted milk powder and any other commodity processed or manufactured from cow's milk," etc. Hence, little attention was paid to it by the casein producers whose product is used chiefly for paper coatings and plastic paints or for making numerous plastics. When visits to Washington had convinced them that Regulation No. 22, although labeled as "temporary," was designed to apply to casein for whatever purpose intended or used, these producers endeavored to reconcile themselves to the inevitable and figured out their own individual price ceilings, in accordance with this regulation. Some of them had been selling or offering casein for sale as low as 16½ cents, although a majority had been quoting 19 cents and 19½ cents for several weeks past. One leading producer had been asking 20½ cents and another as high as 23 cents. So they had to make these figures their new ceiling prices. Efforts are now being made to obtain some revision of the regulation. Meanwhile, however, the demand has improved. Paper coating operations, which had declined to 25 percent of capacity, earlier this year, are now running around 40 to 45 percent and the paint trade is more eager to make sizable purchases. Presumably the market for the domestic product will become stabilized within the next week, as the remaining "distress lots" are taken up. A strengthening influence is also noted in the contemplated further retirement of several small producers and the realization that production will not be increased at least until after the turn of the year. There is no business in Argentine casein, here, inasmuch as no permits are now being granted for importations. Still a more or less nominal quotation of 7 cents a pound, cost and freight, continues to be made from Argentina, where huge quantities are piling up on the docks.

Glues.—Hide glues continue in active demand, with high grade material still scarce and with prices for all grades well maintained. Bone glues, however, are still in plentiful supply and devoid of all save a light inquiry.

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Arsenic Control Tightened by WPB

—Continued from page 5

less in any calendar quarter for the manufacture of medicinal chemicals or preparations, or in research, testing, analytical or educational laboratories, are exempted from the restrictions of the order. Use by any person, for medicinal purposes, of any medicinal preparation containing arsenic also is expressly permitted.

The Army, Navy Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration are not required to obtain authorization for use of arsenic in their possession on the effective date of the revised order, nor are these agencies required to file inventory reports.

Arsenic is defined in the order as meaning arsenious acid, also known as white arsenic and arsenic trioxide, whether in crude (black or gray) or refined form. The term includes any chemical derivative, or chemical compound, or arsenious acid.

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USO Needs Your Contributions

Chemical Allocations For October Released

—Continued from page 3

perimentation; urea-formaldehyde resins, A-10 or higher.

Granted in part for use in can-lining, 10 percent. Withdrawals from inventory not included in allocation.

Denied for use in alkyd resin manufacture; can-lining research; urea-formaldehyde resisns, lower than A-10.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for use in activated carbon; amines; ammonium sulphate; ceramics; corrosion control; detining; dry cell batteries; dye intermediates and dyestuffs and pigments; fermentation; films and photo chemicals; fire retarding salts; flour manufacture and baking; flux; magnesium castings (other); food processing; glass; heat treating salts; hexamethylenetetramine; inorganic nitrates; insecticides; laundries; meat curing; metal treating and nitriding; molybdenum; nitrocellulose; nitro-organics; nitrous oxide; paper; petroleum refining; pharmaceutical; photo-engraving; plastics; rayon manufacture; refrigeration; rubber; soda ash; tanners bate and tanning; textiles; water treatment; welding.

Granted in part in use in nitrocellulose (q.v.); sulphuric acid adjusted to effect a gradual shift to sodium nitrate in specific types of operation where equipment permits.

Denied for use in fertilizer; caramel coloring; household ammonia; other cleaning purposes.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for use in ammonium picrate; ammonium sulphide; aniline; caustic soda; corrosion control; copper extraction; detinning; dye intermediates; electrolytic manganese; explosives (industrial); fermentation; frosting bulbs; hexamethylenetetramine; insulation; laboratory reagents and pharmaceuticals; metal refining; mildew proofing; molybdenum; paper; petroleum refining; plastics and resins; pyridine recovery; rayon manufacture; slime control; soda ash, potash salts; textile treatment; tungsten wire; water purification and refrigeration.

Denied for use in fertilizer; caramel coloring; household ammonia; other cleaning purposes; chamber process sulphuric acid.

Ammonia Sulphate

Granted in full for use in alcohol; ammonium alum; ammonium nitrate; biologicals and pharmaceuticals; caramel coloring; cellulose; chromium oxide; dyes; fire retarding; gas purifying; insulation; leather; rayon staple; slag cement; woolen industry; yeast.

Granted in part for use in fertilizer on basis of over-all nitrogen quota as established by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Aromatic Petroleum Products

Granted in full for use in reagents; hospital and industrial laboratory work; dyestuffs; essential medicinal preparations; rubber preservative compound; engine and fuel testing; wool scouring; rotogravure printing; sanitary lacquers; tub oil processing.

Granted in part for use in textile finishing (50 percent or less according to type of use); defense housing paints (50 percent on over-all basis); soap (50 percent on over-all basis).

Denied for use in furniture and cabinet finishing; industrial lacquers; industrial synthetic uses; non-essential paints; civilian degreasing.

Arsenic

Granted in full for use in standard agricultural insecticides (allocation was equal to each manufacturer's consumption in fourth quarter of 1942); metallurgical uses; gas purification; pharmaceuticals, except cacodylates; hide cleaner and preservative.

Granted in part for use in cacodylates (50 percent).

Denied for use in weed killer (Hawaii allowed same amount as fourth quarter 1941); wood preservative, for other than Army and Navy contracts.

Benzol

Granted in full for use in manufacture of phenol; manufacture of cumene; manufacture of aniline; manufacture of diphenyl; manufacture of styrene; manufacture of denaturants.

Granted in part for use in dyes and intermediates (80 percent); solvents for paint and lacquer thinners (40 percent).

Denied for use in paint and varnish remover; drycleaning compounds; type wash and similar uses.

Caffeine

Granted in full for use in medicine (adjusting to allow 90-day inventory for manufacturers and 60-day inventory for distributors).

Granted in part for use in beverage.

—Continued on page 65

For PRODUCTION of PAINTS and VARNISHES

In a market where supplies of raw materials are becoming increasingly uncertain, and deliveries from certain sections are subject to unavoidable delay because of military traffic, you can help simplify at least some of your supply problems by looking to us for such reliable raw materials as:

ISCO **CARRARA**
PURE SOFT DECOMPOSED
SILICA

99½% pure; water ground and fleated, also dry ground.
Prime white and uniform. An excellent extender and filler.

SIERRA FIBRENE TALC
(California Fibrous Talc)

•

ISCO **LANOLIN**

•

STEARATES (All Types)

•

ISCO **GUMS and WAXES**
and excellent substitutes for Wartime absentees

Other materials we supply to the Paint and Varnish manufacturer include:

ISCO *Caustic Potash* (88-92% KOH)

SOLID • FLAKE • GRANULAR • BROKEN and LIQUID 45% KOH; also 50% Strength

ISCO *Carbonate of Potash* (K_2CO_3)

HYDRATED 83-85% • CALCINED 98-100%
LIQUID 47-48%

•

Also CAUSTIC SODA
FLAKE • SOLID • LIQUID

•

Delivery from stocks at New York and our Branches
Write, wire or phone

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Established 1816
A National Institution
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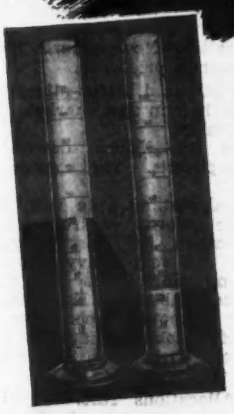
CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Fluffier! Whiter! Finer!



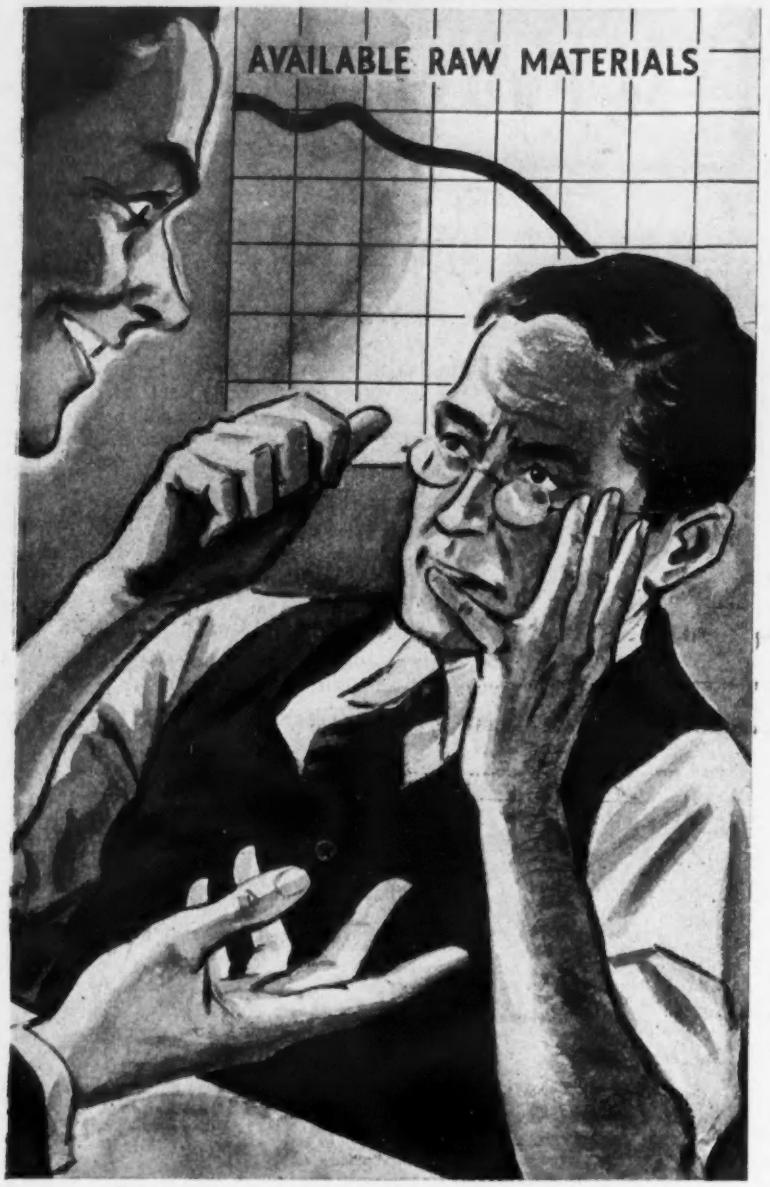
ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF. Finer, fluffier Metasap (in Graduated Glass Cylinder at left) weighs exactly the same* as an accepted competitive metallic soap (at right). Yet Metasap registers a volume of 52 cubic centimeters, while competitive product "packs down" to 23 cubic centimeters.
* Each sample weighed 10 grams.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
Chicago Boston Los Angeles Cedartown, Ga.

Try It — See The Difference. Discover how Metasap's finer raw materials, and extra clean washing show up in improving your product. Unvarying uniformity assured by the time-tested Metasap System of Laboratory Control. Write for samples — *see* the big difference!

A Few of the Products Now Improved by Metasap Metallic Soaps
OILS AND GREASES • PAINTS AND VARNISHES • RUBBER • PLASTICS CEMENT • COSMETICS • PRODUCTS MADE IN METAL WORKING PLANTS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Stearates Palmitates
OF ALUMINUM, CALCIUM, LEAD, ZINC
A Division of National Oil Products Company



"PERHAPS YOU CAN USE _____ INSTEAD OF _____!"

IT'S not a secret. There's no reason it should not be told to every manufacturer who is faced with a shortage problem on raw materials. It will not give comfort to the enemy.

It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

For in this war, as in the last, dozens of manufacturers have suddenly discovered that the "indispensable" raw material can be dispensed with . . . that, through chemistry, they can uncover new and often better ways of doing the needed job with non-critical materials.

We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

BARRETT CHEMICALS

Phenols	Barretan*
Cresols	Pickling Inhibitors
Cresylic Acids	Benzol
Chlorinated Tar Acids	Toluol
Naphthalene	Xylol
Phthalic Anhydride	Solvent Naphtha
Butyl Phthalate	Hi-Flash Solvent
Pyridines	Hydrogenated Coal-tar Chemicals
Tar Acid Oils	Flotation Agents
Creosote Oil	Anhydrous Ammonia
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)	Sulphate of Ammonia
Rubber Compounding Materials	Arcadian* the *American* Nitrate of Soda
Bardol*	

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK
One of America's Great Basic Businesses

Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Market Conditions Among Coaltar Chemicals Continue to Evidence Little Change—Large Amounts of Benzol Move to Government Stockpile—Toluol, Xylol Remain Very Tight

The market for coaltar chemicals was bare of new features over the past week. The movement of benzol for the government stockpile and for aviation gasoline remained heavy and the quantity available for non-essential uses, if quantity it may be called, was very small. The position of toluol, xylol, and the remainder of the coaltar bases was little changed from the previous week, and items in the intermediate field remained in a very tight position. Coaltar colors were in light demand again for use in connection with civilian goods, but the war call continued to keep factors busy, and that, coupled with the tight supply situation, resulted in continued firmness in that quarter.

There seems to be little indication that any change in the coaltar market situation will be realized for some time to come, except, perhaps, a further tightening of supplies here and there. Coaltar bases are so closely tied up with war production that activity in non-essential lines must of necessity be extremely shackled for the duration. Restrictions in the market are numerous, and there seems to be little hope for any betterment in the situation in the near future.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 101 percent of capacity, the highest since the start of the war, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This represents an increase of 0.8 percent over the previous week, when the rate surpassed estimated normal capacity for the first time since 1929, at 100.2 percent. A month ago the rate was 96.2 percent. In the corresponding week of last year it was 97.8 percent, off 0.6 percent from the preceding week.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	128.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Allocations rule. Large quantities moving to government stockpile with synthetic rubber outlook regarded as encouraging. Aviation gasoline consuming considerable volume. Less and less available for non-essential uses. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 3,740,400 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—No change in level of consumption. Quotations steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 14,599,800 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads taking considerable quantities. Major utilities prominent among consumers. Supplies tight. Prices firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 772,200 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—No new developments noted. Prices continue unchanged.

Naphthalene. — Situation virtually unchanged with demand for balls and flakes continuing seasonally light. Production heavy. Supplies at fairly satisfactory level. Contracts being written through September, 1943. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations indicate production from that source of 1,628,900 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Material under allocation. Large amounts moving for lend-lease shipments. Needs for plastics and synthetic resins in considerable volume. Little for intermediates. Prices same. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 217,100 pounds of phenol.

Pitch, Coaltar.—New features lacking. No change pricewise.

Pyridin.—Material under allocation. Little to be had in spot market. No change quotably.

Tar Acid Oil.—Market devoid of new developments. No change in prices.

Toluol.—Allocations rule with material under priority control. Little available except for most essential uses. War call very heavy. Supply situation on derivatives continues short. Prices stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 748,000 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Allocations rule. Demand currently at very good level. General limitation order in effect. Quotations stabilized. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended October 17 indicate production from that source of 168,900 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Coaltar bases are quiet in the current market, and values are being maintained. More and more essential war needs are crowding the market for most materials, and only limited amounts are available in some lines. Inquiry remains good, indicating large potential demand. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 20c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

—*Continued on page* 55

Benzol

With large quantities of benzol continuing to move weekly into the government stockpile to be used in connection with the synthetic rubber program, interest in the trade attaches to a statement just recently made to reporters by William M. Jeffers, Federal rubber conservation director.

Mr. Jeffers, encouraged by the outlook for synthetic rubber production, said that, while no chances are to be taken with rubber supplies for the Army and Navy, there are to be enough good tires to provide for motor transportation essential to civilian economy. According to the director, big synthetic plants will be in production by the middle or near the end of December and sometime in 1944 there will be rubber for ordinary civilian driving. He pointed out that smart chemists are developing something new every day and that the synthetic and scrap tire now being made will be satisfactory for reduced speeds and a moderate mileage. In five or six months, he said, synthetic tires as good as natural rubber tires will be offered.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

ally face a troublesome surplus of the product with no place to sell it.

Yerba mate has long been a popular beverage in South America but has never got equal favor elsewhere. It comes from an evergreen tree of the holly family, and the crop is harvested both from wild trees and from plantations. The product is prepared much like tea by steeping the dried leaves in boiling water.

Unless the shipping situation improves, however, it is doubtful whether much of the article will find its way to the United States for beverage purposes. Officials are inclined to look upon it as a nonessential product, particularly since there are no assurances that people will drink it after it is shipped here.

Bloodroot in Plant-Breeding

Sanguinarine may prove a rival to colchicine, which has stirred scientific interest and popular curiosity by its effects in modifying plant inheritance. Treating seeds or seedlings with colchicine has caused a doubling of the chromosomes in some cases, thus creating new and sometimes superior, strains. Thomas M. Little, of the Department of Agriculture, reports similar results from preliminary experiments with a weak solution of sanguinarine applied to snapdragons. In this limited test the new treatment caused even more plant modifications than a parallel application of colchicine, and was somewhat less injurious to the treated plant material.

Colchicine is extracted from colchicum, or meadow saffron. Sanguinarine gets its name from *sanguinaria canadensis*, the scientific name of the common Eastern wildflower called bloodroot because its juice is blood red. Indians used the juice as medicine—the girls used it as a cosmetic—and it is now sometimes used in cough medicines and in treatment of certain skin diseases. Sanguinarine is an alkaloid and is somewhat poisonous, though not so much so as colchicine. Dr. Glenn A. Greathouse, of the department, found extremely weak solutions of sanguinarine effective in preventing the growth of the destructive rootrot fungus, and his experiments led Little to the successful treatment of snapdragons for modification of their inheritance.

WPB Hints Hideouts

WPB means business in its search for scarce materials. Prompted by the fact that approximately 25 percent of the copper inventory questionnaires mailed early in the Summer have not been returned to the Copper Recovery Corporation, WPB officials said that they are intensifying their hunt for the elusive metal.

The belief expressed in WPB quarters is that some owners of idle copper stocks who received the forms have failed to report them on purpose because to do so would reveal that they have copper on hand which they had acquired illegally—or that they have been holding out on WPB for a "blackmarket" sale.

WPB came around to this belief because of the discovery of one lot of ingot copper, judged to have been in storage for at least a year and apparently moved from warehouse to warehouse to avoid detection. This led to a decision to make a regular check of all public warehouses in the future so that the idle hoarded scarce material can be sent to the war industries.

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Shipping Priorities Centralized by WPB

—Continued from page 5

tions and staffs of the branch and committee have been merged into the new division.

Creation of the division centralizes all functions and responsibilities of WPB relating to import priorities, stockpiling, stock protection storage, and domestic transportation by truck, rail, waterways, and all other methods. The division will have these main objectives:—

1—To make determinations with respect to transportation needs for the movement of commodities and materials essential to the war effort. 2—To establish schedules of priorities of movement in transportation of commodities and materials. 3—To insure through appropriate action that essential commodities are imported for consumption and stockpiling. 4—To guide other government departments and agencies with respect to the most effective use of warehouse facilities. 5—To promote the safety of stocks of strategic and critical materials in storage.

• • • —V— • • •

Chemical Salesmen Hold Annual Meeting

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its annual meeting in the Chemists' Club, this city, October 20. A nominating committee was chosen to draw up a slate of officers for the ensuing year. Members of the committee, of which Robert J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, was named chairman, consisted of E. J. Maguire, of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Ralph Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company; John A. Chew, of John A. Chew, Inc.; Ira Vandewater, of R. W. Greeff & Co.; Frank McHugh, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, and George Bode, of the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Frank Fanning, of N. I. Malmstrom & Co., in his report as secretary of the association, asked that names of members now serving in the armed forces be forwarded to his office at 147 Lombardy street, Brooklyn. Phil LoBue, of the Michigan Chemical Company, submitted his report as treasurer, and Charles Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist Company, as chairman of the entertainment committee informed that the annual Christmas party would be held in the Hotel Edison, December 17.

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Walgreen Company, drug chain store operator, Chicago, sales in September totaled $8,465,946, against $7,322,326 in September last year.

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 54

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good demand. No change pricewise.

Cyclohexanol. — Interest at very good level. No change quotably.

Cyclohexanone. — Call active. No alteration in prices.

Methlcyclohexanol.—Heavy demand. No change pricewise.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Tone firm. Quotations unaltered.

Benzoic, Technical.—Position unchanged and firm. Prices same.

Broenner's.—No new features. Material quotably unaltered.

Cleve's.—No change in level of demand. Quotations hold at recent levels.

Fumaric.—Position unchanged. Quotations same.

Gamma.—Demand at recent levels. No change quotably.

H.—No new developments. Quotations steady.

Laurent's.—Interest holds at recent levels. Prices show no change.

Picric.—New developments lacking. No movements pricewise.

Sulphanilic.—Interest good. Price schedules confirmed.

Tobias.—No change in market tone. Quotations well maintained.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Conditions unaltered. Pricewise, no change.

Anilin.—Supplies of oil and salts very tight. Allocations rule. Prices same.

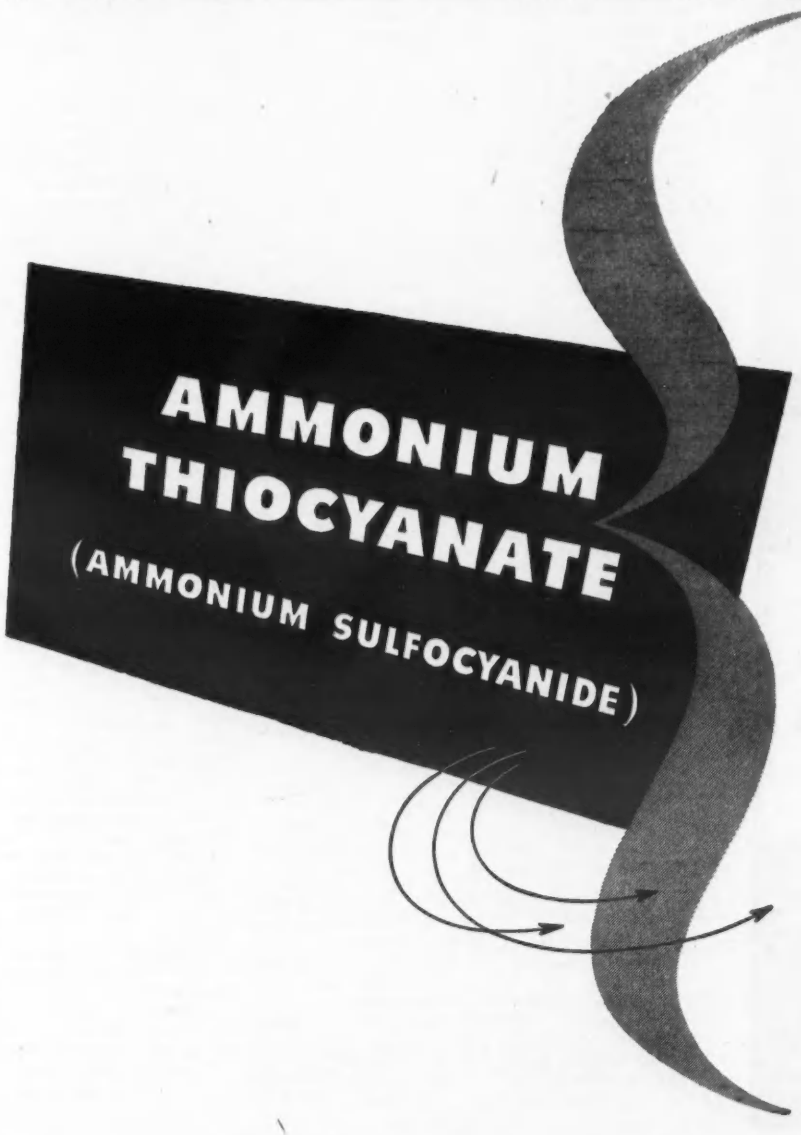
Anthraquinone.—Inquiry at recent levels. No change in supply conditions. Prices show no alterations.

Benzaldehyde.—No change as regards activity or prices.

Benzidin Base. — Little available. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthol. — Supplies extremely tight. Price schedules unchanged.

Diethylanilin.—Firmness character-



HERE is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes ... such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate ... perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

izes market. Inquiry at good level. No change in prices.

Dimethylanilin. — Supply position tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Stocks very short. Tone firm.

Dinitrotoluene.—Little to be had Market position firm.

G Salt. — Conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Metanitroanilin.—Offerings limited. Tone firm. No change in price schedules.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand exceeds supplies. No change in quotations.

Nitrobenzene.—Market tight. Quotations show no change.

Orthocresol.—Material under allocation. No change as regards quotations.

Parachlorophenol. — Stocks very light. Quotations very firm.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies tight. No change quotably.

Paranitrophenol. — No relief for tight supply situation. Prices show no change.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Material under allocation and use control. Production schedules heavy. No change in quotations.

Xylidin. — Market position same. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

There were absolutely no new developments in the market for coaltar colors over the past week. The demand for dyes for civilian goods remained light and mills working on government orders were taking certain colors in considerable volume. War needs continued to get primary consideration in all quarters. Price schedules steady.

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Materials, Manpower Mobilization Asked

—Continued from page 3

dies, loans "and all other matters relating to the adjustment of the economy to the needs of full war mobilization and to the conditions created by war."

Each of the four agencies would be headed by an administrator, appointed by or with the approval of the President, at $15,000 annually.

Although a committee on requirements and program would constitute an "economic general staff" for advice on economic matters, the Director of War Mobilization would be guided in the overall program by a "board of war mobilization" under his chairmanship and comprised of four representatives of industry, four of labor, two from agriculture and two public members appointed with the approval of the President.

All occupational deferment operations would be removed from the selective service system and delegated to a system of deferment boards under the manpower agency. Selective service still would supervise military induction.

A similar bill was introduced in the senate by Senators Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia, and Claude Pepper, of Florida, both Democrats.

----V----

Bids Wanted

Acetone:—10,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6624, openings November 3.

Acetic Acid:—10,400 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6624, openings November 3.

Cobalt Drier:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Coppers:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Diethyleneglycol:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Egg Albumen:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Gumtragacanth:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Iron Powder:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Lampblack:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Paraffin Oil:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

Paris Green:—3,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6624, openings November 3.

Rubber Solution:—Office of the Public Printer, Government Printing Office, Washington; openings November 9.

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REPUBLIC STEEL REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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TOLUOLS Nitration-Commercial

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What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Four-hundred-thirty-fourth Instalment

Rubber

Vulcanization Accelerators for Rubber

(Continued from October 19 issue)

Alpha-alpha-alphatrichloroacetone reaction product of (continued)—
(4) Dibenzyldithiocarbamic acid
(5) Di-N-butyldithiocarbamic acid
(6) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(7) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(8) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(9) Di-isopropyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dithio acids and their derivatives
(11) Dithioacetic acid
(12) Dithioacrylic acid
(13) Dithiobenzoic acid
(14) Dithiocarbamic acid
(15) Dithiocrotonic acid
(16) Dithiofuroic acid
(17) Dithiolauric acid
(18) Dithio-oleic acid
(19) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(20) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(21) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Methylxanthogenic acid
(23) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
(24) Pentamethylenedithiocarbamic acid
(25) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(26) Xanthogenic acids

Alpha-alpha-alphatrichlorodibenzyl ketone reaction product of—
(1) Amylxanthogenic acids
(2) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(3) Diallyldithiocarbamic acid
(4) Dibenzyldithiocarbamic acid
(5) Di-N-butyldithiocarbamic acid
(6) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(7) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(8) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(9) Di-isopropyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dithio acids and their derivatives
(11) Dithioacetic acid
(12) Dithioacrylic acid
(13) Dithiobenzoic acid
(14) Dithiocarbamic acid
(15) Dithiocrotonic acid
(16) Dithiofuroic acid
(17) Dithiolauric acid
(18) Dithio-oleic acid
(19) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(20) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(21) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Methylxanthogenic acid
(23) Orthoaminodithiobenzoic acid
(24) Pentamethylenedithiocarbamic acid
(25) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(26) Xanthogenic acids

Aluminum salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
Aluminum salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Amine salt of 2-mercaptobenzoxalate
Amine salts of mercaptoarylenepyrimidins
Amine salts of mercaptoquinazolins
Amino substituted mercaptoquinolins
1-Aminodihydroxypropane
1-Amino-2:3-dihydroxypropanes
Aminomercaptoquinolins
Ammonia salts of mercaptoarylenepyrimidins
Ammonia salts of mercaptoquizazolins
Amylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
Amylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Aromatic mercaptoquinolins
Arylaminoquinolins
Arylenethiazyl-2-thiodioxane
Barium salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
Barium salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Benzothiazyl-2-thiodioxane
Benzothiazylthiomethylene acetate
Benzothiazylthiomethylene alphanaphthylcarbamate
Benzothiazylmethylene benzoate
Benzothiazylmethylene phenylcarbamate
Benzobenzoselenazyl 2-sulphide
Benzylalphacarboxylpropyldiethyl dithiocarbamate
Benzylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
Benzylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Benzylaminothiobenzothiazole
Benzylaminothio-4-phenylbenzothiazole
Benzylcarboxymethyldi-(ditetrahydroalphafurfuryl) dithiocarbamate
Benzylthiuronium-2-benzoselenazyl sulphide, symmetrical
Benzylthiuronium-2-benzothiazyl sulphide, symmetrical
Betamercaptonaphthothiazoles reaction product of—
(1) Beta-beta'-oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
(2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
(4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
(5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(6) Di(betaphenethyl)-carbamine chloride
(7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
(8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
(9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(10) Dicyclohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
(11) Di(orthoanisyl)-carbamine chloride
(12) Di(orthohydroxyphenyl)carbamine chloride
(13) Di(orthomethylcyclohexyl)carbamine chloride
(14) Di(orthophenetidyl)carbamine chloride
(15) Di(orthotolyl)-carbamine chloride
(16) Di(para-anisyl)-carbamine chloride
(17) Di(parahydroxyphenyl)carbamine chloride
(18) Di(paramethylcyclohexyl)carbamine chloride
(19) Di(paranitrophenyl)carbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide

Betaphenylethylenecarboxymethyldi-(dimethyl) dithiocarbamate
Butylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
Butylamine addition products of zinc salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Butylcarboxymethyldiethyl dithiocarbamate
Butylcarboxymethyl-N-methylcyclohexyl dithiocarbamate
Butylcarboxymethyldi-(N-methylphenyl) dithiocarbamate
N-Butylthiuronium-2-benzothiazole sulphide, symmetrical
Cadmium-lipidyl sulphide
Cadmium-2-mercaptolipidin
Cadmium-2-mercaptoquinolin
Calcium-2-mercaptolipidin
Calcium-2-mercaptoquinolin
Carboxymethylthiuronium-2-benzothiazyl sulphide, symmetrical
Chloromercaptoquinolin
Cyclohexanonyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Cyclohexylalphacarboxypropyl-di(dibenzyl) dithiocarbamate
Cyclohexylamine addition products of—
(1) Zinz-lipidyl sulphide
(2) Zinc salts of 2-mercaptolipidin
(3) Zinc salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Cyclohexylaminothiobenzothiazole
Cyclohexylaminothio-4-methylbenzothiazole
Cyclohexylaminothio-4-phenylbenzothiazole
Cyclohexylcarboxymethyldi(betaphenylethylene) dithiocarbamate
Cyclohexylcarboxymethyldi(pentamethylene) dithiocarbamate

(To be continued)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Crude Cottonseed Oil Continued Firm in Southern Markets—Seed Receipts Below Expectations—Refined Oil Dull—Hogs Firmer — Lard Stocks Still Decreasing

No relaxation was noticeable last week in the markets for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases of the firm tone that has characterized the situation for some time past. Supplies of many imported and domestic products are still below normal, and there is apparently no prospect of any material change in the situation in this respect in the near future. Business remained quiet, the principal activity being confined to the forwarding of supplies on contracts previously placed.

Offerings of crude cottonseed, soybean and peanut oils continued light despite the heavy increase in production of raw materials this season. Many of the mills in the South and the West appeared to be sold well ahead. The movement of oilseeds was below expectations, this seemingly being traceable in some measure to a shortage of labor and transportation facilities.

It was announced from Washington that corn, cottonseed, sunflowerseed and peanut oils have been included in the government's program for the purchase of oil-bearing materials. New rulings applying to the marketing of soybeans were also issued with a view of expediting the movement of the crop to the crushing centers.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.7	191.7	191.4	171.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Firm at recently prevailing prices. Importations of kernels continue light. Oil offerings scarce.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Output moving to local and other consumers on contracts. Resale oil apparently in light supply. Raw material firm.

Chinawood. — Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Little free oil available. Inquiries noted.

Coconut.—Offerings lacking locally. Similar situation in outside markets. Quotations nominal.

Corn.—Crude quiet in absence of offerings. Spot supplies of refined also limited. Ceiling prices continued to rule.

Cottonseed.—Moderate lots in fairly active demand. Prices steady.

Mustard.—Production being applied steadily on contracts. Spot oil scarce. Tone firm.

Oiticica.—Supplies light and under priority and other controls. Ceiling prices still prevailed.

Olive.—Inquiry for edible oil somewhat more active. Spot supplies light or moderate. Tone firm. Denatured quiet and steady.

Olive Foots.—Still scarce on spot. Market quiet and nominal.

Palm. — Consumers experiencing difficulty in securing spot oil. Market firm.

Peanut.—Crude firm in all markets. Offerings readily absorbed.

Perilla.—Supplies small and diminishing. Inquiries noted. Market firm.

Sesame.—Scarce here. Quoted in a nominal way on the Pacific coast at 15c. per pound, tankcars.

Shortening, Vegetable. — Increase noted in movement of moderate lots. Market steady.

Soybean.—Crude and refined reported firm in all Western markets. Offerings still below expectations. Marketing of beans backward. Bean price changes comparatively narrow.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Oct. 23

Orders are strictly moderate in vegetable oils. Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, 8c. per pound, nominal. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, 13c. to 13⅛c. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet, traders being disposed to await further developments. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct.23	Closing Oct.16
Dec.	$1.62	$1.60¼	$1.61½	$1.61⅝
May	1.66¼	1.64⅝	...	1.65⅝

San Francisco—October 22

Vegetable oil quotations remained stationary in the face of routine takings of edible products, with a mild interest in such paint materials as were available. It is reported that quite a number of mills on the Coast have signed soybean crushing contracts with the CCC. Production of new season cottonseed oil has started in the San Joaquin Valley.

Castor.—Number 1 quoted 17c. per pound, Coast, drums. Dehydrated, unbodied, 20c.; bodied, 21c. Offerings good.

Chinawood.—Nominal at 37½c. per pound, tankcars.

Coconut.—Quoted 8c. per pound in tankcars. Supplies light.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Some interest at 14.15c. per pound, in tankcars, Coast.

Oiticica.—Quoted 23c. to 25c. per pound, drums, liquid, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Sesame Seed.—Crude oil sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Soybean.—Crude oil quoted 12.65c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast.

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Linseed Oil

Local business was generally rather quiet and no broadening of trade was noted in other centers. Contract movement steady here and in outside markets.

Linseed Oil.—A steady tone prevailed in the market here for linseed oil. There was nothing very stimulating in the way of news concerning the flaxseed situation and buyers of linseed oil were generally inclined to adhere to the same conservative attitude in the matter of providing for future needs that has been noted for some time past. Contract shipments were on a fair scale, the movement apparently being up to normal for this period of the year when consumption in painting operations in some parts of the country usually diminishes. Business in outside markets was generally reported as quiet so far as the placing of new contracts was concerned.

Crushers were not competing very keenly in Northwestern markets for cash seed but there was sufficient demand to absorb all offerings. Receipts were below expectations, due to an embargo against shipments from the interior but this was expected to prove of short duration. The quality of the seed received at terminal points was said to be better than recently owing to the good weather conditions recently prevailing for threshing. Crop reports from Canada were favorable and improved accounts were received from Argentina where beneficial rains have recently been received.

Minneapolis, Oct. 23.—Some improvement developed in linseed oil demand for the week but it came largely through greater activity on the part of the paint trade. Linoleum manufacturers were bothered by lack of understanding of an OPA order so did not make any contracts. Representatives of the linoleum trade are in Washington now trying to clear up the situation and probably will be back in the market within a week.

Shipping instructions were better and the out movement increased quite a bit. Minimum carload regulations due November 1 stimulated instructions. Crushers are operating full capacity and at the moment find that shipping instructions are caring for most of their output. Stocks in oil tanks did not increase much.

Quotations on tankcar lots 12.4c. per pound; cooperage car lots 13.3c. per

Peanut Oil

A firm tone continued to feature the peanut oil situation last week. Crude offerings, though by no means large, showed an increase over recent preceding weeks, and transactions were reported at the ceiling price. The indications point to a heavy increase in consumption during the current year at unusually high prices.

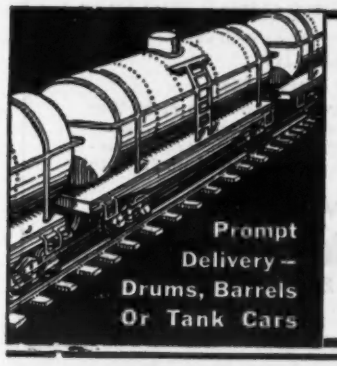
According to estimates from an authoritative source, the acreage of peanuts picked and threshed during 1942 will be more than double the 1941 area, but it is believed that the requirements of processors will readily absorb this greatly increased production.

The consumption of peanut oil in the manufacture of edible products seems likely to be much larger during the current season than in any previous year. An unusually large consumption of peanut meal in the manufacture of feedstuffs also appears to be in prospect.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY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ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
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Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
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Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
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CALIFORNIA OFFICE: 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles
Cable Address: "EPILOGUE"

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

pound, warehouse lots 13.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	6,650,000	4,350,000
Since Sept. 1	42,370,000	38,500,000

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Linseed oil comparatively slow, although some prompt-delivery sales in tankcars. Tankcars, 12.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 13.4c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 13.8c.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The market for linseed oil is a little easier, with movement fair. Tankcar, 12.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.1c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.5c.

London, Oct. 23.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

TALL OIL
Prime crude, saponifiable
drum lots or C/L
Prompt shipment from stock
A. J. RIMBERG CO.
117 Liberty Street New York

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
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PEANUTS and SOY BEANS
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Also
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Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty
Acids for Rubber
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DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
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Linseed Meal.—Local quotations remained at previous levels. There was a steady movement on contracts.

Minneapolis, Oct. 23.—No important change in the linseed meal situation came in the week past. There was steady inquiry for the few straggling lots that were offered for sale for shipment up to the end of the present year and largely because of the new minimum carload regulations due November 1 shipping instructions were good. Output was well absorbed and the out movement was liberal.

Crushers still are reluctant to make additional contracts for shipment after the turn of the year but re-sellers are offering some stuff for January-March shipment.

Quotations on carload lots, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis, November-December shipment, $33 per ton, January-March shipment $33.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	10,560,000	8,280,000
Since Sept. 1	90,280,000	76,682,000

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Firm tone is noted in linseed meal. Buying has tended to dry up a little in some quarters. Offerings light. Round lots, $33 per ton; car lots, $33 to $34; less than car lots, $35 to $36.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed price movements were generally within narrow limits in domestic and foreign markets last week.

Minneapolis, Oct. 23.—Congestion at the head of the lakes due to slow arrival of boats threw the local flaxseed market into a snarl during the past week and as a result an embargo was placed against further country shipments to northwestern terminals. This embargo order resulted in almost complete cessation of country hedging in the pits which in turn interfered with recovery of hedges out against cars being sold on track. For several days the whole situation was more or less of a mess because one of the leading buyers refused to give up hedges against cars purchased. Commission houses had to go into the pit and bid the market up to recover hedges and this put prices above the government oil base level. For several days cars were allowed to remain unsold on track, drawing demurrage. Today the situation was pretty well cleared up but lack of diversion point demand for offerings due to continued lack of boats for loading prevented a complete clearing of the situation.

The embargo order helped to reduce the inbound movement sharply and by Monday shipments will be allowed under permits. In the meantime crushers are operating at full capacity to clear elevator storage space and the whole situation should be under complete control before the week is out. Some selling of intermediate quality flax was done at lower prices for a time but in the main only two prices prevailed, $2.40 for southern and $2.44 for dry northern seed.

Quality of the flax was much better than anticipated. A lot of the northern stuff was nice and dry because of a long period of warm dry weather. Farmers were able to thresh freely and found shocks and windrows in good condition as temperatures were low enough to prevent sprouting. As soon as the congestion is completely cleared up receipts will pick up again. Crushers are anxious to accumulate good northern seed in local storage.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.40	$2.44½	$2.48
Monday	2.40	2.44¾	2.48
Tuesday	2.40	2.45	2.48¾
Wednesday	2.40	2.45	2.48¾
Friday	....	....	....
Thursday	2.40	2.45¾	2.49½
Friday	2.45¾	2.45¾	2.49⅞

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	1,885,000	188,245	38,400	45,125
Since Sept. 1	11,559,000	5,333,245	945,600	583,625

Buenos Aires, Oct. 23.—Flaxseed, $1.26⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 256,000 bushels, none to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	18,094,600
United Kingdom	2,038,000	2,113,000
Continent	580,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	134,000	1,325,000
Totals	11,963,000	22,509,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	25,000,000
Previous week	25,383,000
Last year	24,893,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil extremely quiet here. Crude oil and other cottonseed products firm in Southern markets.

Cottonseed Oil.—Dullness continued to prevail in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures. There was nothing stimulating in the news from Washington or in the action of the markets for other commodities and traders in cottonseed oil were still disposed to hold aloof and await further developments. The open interest in the market on October 21 was only ninety contracts. Crude oil remained firm in all parts of the South. Offerings were generally light, mills being sold ahead. The movement of seed continued below expectations, this being attributed to the lateness of the crop and a shortage of labor for gathering and moving the cotton to the gins.

Vegetable and other products which compete with cottonseed oil ruled firm with offerings light. Live hogs had an upward trend at times after the recent drop in prices. Receipts of hogs were larger and a further and more marked increase was predicted in the not distant future. Arrivals of hogs in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregated 241,900 head against 216,200 head in the same time last year.

The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended October 17 averaged 228 pounds against 224 pounds in the same week last year. Lard stocks in Chicago decreased 839,955 pounds during the first half of October leaving a total October 15 of only 10,359,149 pounds against 140,583,080 pounds a year ago. Hog farmers were called upon by the government to plan for 10 percent increase in their 1943 Spring farrowings.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 19 to October 23, inclusive, comprised nil contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	13.89 bid
December	....	....	13.87@13.90

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Business in cottonseed oil is rather good, and values are being maintained fairly well. Offerings are not very large for the present. Ruling prices are:—Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Oct. 23.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 39s.

Cake and Meal.—A generally firm tone was reported in Southern markets. Trade more active in some sections.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 22

Producers of cottonseed meal report an active market with demand ahead of supply. Practically no car lot shipments are being offered, seed sellers buying most of the meal as fast as it is produced. Meal of 8 percent grade is quoted normally at $35.30 at Atlanta and $35.55 at Augusta markets.

Prime crude oil continues to sell at the ceiling price and is reported in active demand.

Loose hulls are reported scarce and selling at $9.00 to $9.50 per ton.

Peanut meal continues in active demand but is scarce at present because of the lateness of the crop. November quotations continue at $35.10, Alabama and Georgia producing points.

Memphis—October 23

Some trading continues in crude cottonseed oil at 12⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Most mills comfortably sold against seed receipts which in this section are considerably behind last year, due to the lateness of the cotton crop and scarcity of labor, as the crop is considerably larger than the previous one. Meal in good demand and firmer; 41 percent, $36.50 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cottonseed cake, $31.80 per ton, Mississippi mills, October shipment. Soybean meal situation for October continues very tight, with $40.50 per ton bid. Mills apparently sold up. Soybean oil, 11¾c. per pound bid; no offerings except for late future delivery. Peanut oil in good demand at 13c. Peanut meal, $37 per ton, nominal; no offerings for nearby delivery. Weather has been excellent for gathering cotton, but some rains are now being received in this section. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
October	$35.25@35.60	$36.25@——
December	35.65@35.80	36.25@36.50

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid.—Nominal in absence of offerings. Raw material scarce. Inquiries noted.

Castor Oil.—Purchasing apparently limited to comparatively small quantities. Market firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—Fair movement to

local and other consumers. Quotations stationary.

Linseed Oil.—Moderate lots in fair request. Prices maintained.

Myristic Acid.—Shortage of raw material. Acid offerings lacking. Quotations nominal.

Palm Oil.—Makers of soaps in market for moderate lots. Tone firm.

Red Oil.—Consumption steady and apparently liberal. New business quieter.

Soybean Oil.—Inquiries for moderate quantities from makers of resins and other consumers.

Stearic Acid.—Quotations generally held at former levels but market tone firmer owing to strong position of raw material.

Tall Oil.—Steady movement on contracts and new orders. Market firm.

Chicago—October 23

Interest in the fatty acids market is being displayed by soap makers on a moderate basis. Most prices are holding steady. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled 14c. to 14½c., tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Firm here in company with primary situation. Imports light in recent weeks. Fair inquiry.

Menhaden.—Strength of crude reflected in firm tone in local refined market. Spot supplies apparently below normal. Fair small-lot trade.

Sardine.—Inquiry for refined somewhat more active owing to strength of crude situation. Tone firmer.

Sperm.—Occasional sales noted to consumers having high priority rating. Market firm.

Whale.—Local refined supplies light. Market firm though quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—October 22

Operations of the menhaden fishing fleet in the lower Chesapeake Bay and off the New Jersey and Long Island coast seem definitely at an end, with the exception of one company, working off Lewes, Del., but which was halted by the big downpour of last week. Activities off the North Carolina coast have hardly gotten under way, with weather conditions there also an obstacle, so that no additions of consequence to the stocks of oil could be made. The government is reported to have stopped buying oil for the time being, at least, and other potential purchasers also appear to be holding off, and no reports of new transactions reached this market.

The ceiling for this commodity continues effective, this being fixed at 8.9 cents per pound, with 7¾ pounds counted to the gallon, which would make the price per gallon, the marketing unit prevalent here, 69.75 cents. Price of refined oil is holding at 10.9 cents per pound for pressed and 11.9 cents per pound for light bleached stocks. Refiners are not in the market for crude supplies to any extent, and the smallness of the holdings precludes offerings of consequence.

San Francisco—October 22

Because the catch of fish started to slow up a little over a week ago, producers of crude California sardine oil have been reluctant to sell, and all that was reported during the week was a handful of tanks passing at 65 cents per gallon—a price carried over from the previous week. There appears to be a fairly good buying interest at this figure, but few sellers.

According to figures released by the California Division of Fish and Game, the seasonal production of crude sardine oil to the end of September was 5,301,713 gallons, against 6,065,652 gallons last year at that time. Fish tonnage figures October 15 were 211,422 tons, against 253,676 tons October 17, 1941. The fish this year have been of very good quality, running between 42 and .46 gallons of oil to the ton in some instances.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Inquiry fairly active. Steady movements on contracts. Spot supplies generally light. Tone firm.

Lard.—Local cash trade somewhat more active owing to strength of Western situation. Supplies light on spot.

Stearin. — Fairly active demand noted in some local quarters. Spot supplies apparently light or moderate.

Tallow.—Situation here continued to be featured by light offerings on spot and a firm tone. Position reported similar in outside markets. Good inquiry here.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Fairly active business in fats and greases. Offerings are not especially large. Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. Following is a lard price record, per 100 lbs., for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 23	Closing Oct. 16
Cash	$13 80	$13.80	$13.80	$13.80
Oct.	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
Dec.	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80

Animal Oils

Degras. — Demand stimulated by strength of competing product. Raw material firm. Degras supplies light or moderate.

Lard.—Increased request noted for moderate lots of some grades. No burdensome spot holdings. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—Good inquiry. Spot supplies inadequate. Recent imports apparently moved out on unfilled contracts.

Oleo.—Local trade somewhat more active. Supplies here light or moderate. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Consumers in market for moderate lots to fill current needs. Prices maintained.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Moderately good volumes of trade in various animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c.

Waxes

Outlook for future arrivals of carnauba wax seemed to be slightly brighter last week. The main difficulty in the past has been lack of steamers in service between the primary market and New York. It is thought now that provision for the arrival of at least a part of the goods scheduled for import will be made by the government. Ouricury wax would also fit into this picture. Beeswax continued firm with replacements also a matter of proper provisions of all sorts under government direction. Demand in the wax market continued good in the main last week.

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Shellac Prices Ceiled For Sales to DSC

—Continued from page 5

shellac on the basis of the customary differentials between these grades and London T.N. Terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Shellac" shall mean any of the various forms of processed lac including orange shellac, seedlac, button lac, machine-made shellac, and bleached shellac.

"Lac" shall mean the resinous material produced by the insect "Laccifer Lacca."

"Orange shellac" shall include both seedlac and the purified form of lac usually marketed in flakes or leaves in which the crimson dye has been partly or completely removed by washing, and the resultant lac melted and stretched.

"Bleached shellac" shall mean any form of processed shellac from which the cochineal dye and any other coloring matter has been completely removed by bleaching.

"Grade" shall mean any one of the various named grades as established and specified by the United States Shellac Importers' Association as of the effective date of this maximum price Regulation No. 245.

"Bag" shall mean a gunny bag containing approximately 164 pounds of shellac.

"Case" shall mean a wooden box containing approximately 164 pounds of shellac.

"Barrel" shall mean a wooden container holding a net weight of from 200 to 300 pounds of shellac.

"Keg" shall mean a wooden container holding a net weight of approximately 100 pounds of shellac.

Maximum Prices

(a) Sales of orange shellac f.o.b. New York in lots of 100 or more bags in cents per pound.

Grade	Cents per pound
London TN	35.5
Heart or F. O. heart	35.5
Superfine	36.6
No. 1 light orange	40.0
Lemon	41.1
Rhino	41.1
ASO	42.2
A. C. garnet	33.9
Button lac	41.1
D. C.	46.6
VSO	46.6
Diamond I.	46.6
Genuine Bysacki 11500, N. Y. test	33.0
Fine Bysacki 95 CC, N. Y. test	34.1
Agmark No. 2	33.0
Kusmi 75 CC, N. Y. test	37.5
Fine Kusmi, 60 CC, N. Y. test	38.9
Genuine Bysacki 115 CC, Briggs Calcutta test	32.7
Genuine Bysacki 125 CC, N. Y. test	32.7
Bysacki seedlac 150 CC, N. Y. test	30.75
Kusmi 75 CC, Briggs Calcutta test	37.2
Kusmi 85 CC, N. Y. test	37.2
Kusmi 85 CC, Briggs Calcutta test	36.9
F. O. delta	42.2
Favar	42.2
F. O. delta special	42.7
BL	42.7
Zinfo	42.2
MM special	42.2
FO beta	43.8
XL	45.0
Stiff	46.6
Vat	43.8
CVTN	43.8
EW lac	46.6
CT	38.9
C pure garnet lac	38.9
Quickover	44.4
Dewaxed blonde	67.2
Dewaxed super blonde	62.2
Dewaxed platinum	67.7
Dewaxed lemon	55.5
Dewaxed orange	53.3
Dewaxed garnet lac	46.6
No. 1 TN	43.8
AC garnet lac	40.0
AB-TN	46.6

(b) The maximum price of any grade of shellac not listed in paragraph (a) hereof shall be:—

(1) 111 percent of the following:—32c. per pound f.o.b. New York plus or minus the difference between the last price charged by the seller in 1941 for a sale of such grade of shellac and the price charged by the seller for the first sale prior thereto of T. N. London shellac.

(2) If the seller made no sale of such grade in 1941, the maximum price shall be a price specifically approved by the Office of Price Administration upon application by the seller.

(c) For sales of shellac packed in cases there may be added two cents per pound to the maximum prices established in paragraph (a) and (b) hereof.

(d) For single sales of shellac in quantities of less than 100 bag or 100 case lots additions to the maximum prices established in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) hereof may be made as follows:—

(1) Sale of any quantity up to one bag or case—5 cents per pound.
(2) Sale of 1 to 9 bags or cases—2 cents per pound.
(3) Sale of 10 to 99 bags or cases—1 cent per pound.

(e) For sales of powdered orange shellac there may be added to the maximum prices established in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) hereof 9 cents per pound. This charge may be deemed to cover all costs incident to the powdering process including loss of weight and the cost of container for the powdered shellac.

Bleached Shellac

(f) Sales of bleached shellac f.o.b. New York in lots of 1,500 pounds or more packed in barrels in cents per pound.

Grade	Cents per pound
Regular or bone dry bleached	42.5
Refined or dewaxed bleached	48.5
Hatters or plastic bleached	43.5
Arsenic and rosin free bleached	45.5
Regular hanks or regular fresh ground bleached	33.6
Refined hanks or refined fresh ground bleached	39.0

(g) For sales of bleached shellac packed in bags the maximum prices established in paragraph (f) hereof shall be reduced by ¼ cent per pound.

(h) For sales of bleached shellac packed in kegs the maximum prices established in paragraph (f) hereof may be increased by 2 cents per pound.

(i) For single sales of bleached shellac in quantities of less than 1,500 pounds additions to the maximum prices hereinabove established may be made as follows:—

(1) Packed in bags—¾ cent per pound.
(2) Packed in barrels—1 cent per pound.
(3) Packed in kegs—3 cents per pound.
(4) Less than 100 pounds, however packed—5 cents per pound.

(j) The established maximum prices may not be increased by reason of any charge for containers except that where sales of shellac are made to the United States or any agency thereof if the contract of sale requires special packaging a charge may be made for the actual cost of such packaging provided that it is separately stated on the invoice.

(k) The maximum prices for shellac where delivery is made at a point other than New York city shall be the f.o.b. New York price for such shellac as hereinabove established plus an amount equal to the lowest available common carrier transportation charge on a like shipment of like grade and quantity similarly packaged from New York city to such point.

(l) The tstablished maximum prices may not be increased by reason of any extension of credit to the buyer by the seller.

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Soybean Crop Purchasing Areas Set Up

OPD Washington Bureau

The Commodity Credit Corporation in oilseed order No. 3 last week allocated the areas for soybean purchases by various processors. Under the order the various processors would confine their purchases of soybeans to those harvested and shipped from the area allocated to him. The order set up ten areas and the amount to be purchased from a specific area by each processor.

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Methyl Acetone Instead Of Benzol Proposed

—Continued from page 7

Solvents Unit, War Production Board, and formerly vice-president and sales manager for the Commercial Solvents Corporation, this city, suggested the possibility of substituting methyl acetone for the critical material benzol.

William S. Gray & Co., hard wood chemicals, this city, assumed the task of sending samples of the products of a number of methyl acetone manufacturers to Harry H. Gardner, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and it is assumed that tests will be made to ascertain the feasibility of the substitution.

Mr. Miller stated to a representative of the REPORTER that there is no WPB order which would prohibit such substitution. Although Mr. Mueller has been identified with the solvents business for many years, he expressed no opinion regarding the effect of substituting methyl acetone for benzol in paint and varnish removers.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Drawback Provision in New Tax Law Makes Nov. 1 Price on Pure Alcohol Cheaper Than Current Market—Unofficial Prices Set on Silver Salts

Actions by the Federal government and the Congress vied with a limited number of price changes for the front seat in developments last week in the drug and fine chemical market.

Congress passed new tax bill calculated to raise about $10,000,000,000 of new revenues, the largest tax bill ever adopted by any country. The new law carried two provisions of major importance to numerous industries of the country.

First, it raised the revenue tax on pure ethyl alcohol to $11.40 per wine gallon of 190 proof spirits when used for "beverage" purposes.

Second, the measure provides that makers of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors or flavoring extracts may obtain a drawback of $7.12½ per wine gallon if the pure ethyl alcohol they used was fully tax-paid distilled spirits produced domestically.

The Office of Price Administration issued a definition of the term "silver salts," stating that silver in chemical combination with an acid anion or a halogen comes within the OPA meaning of the expression.

Unofficial prices were finally set up on said silver salts. New business was being booked at the higher rates which are now based on foreign bullion at 44¾c. per ounce, pending, of course, final approval of the silver salts prices by the Price Administrator.

Finally, sellers of roller and spray whole milk powder raised prices sharply and the Agricultural Marketing Administration asked that new production of spray skimmed milk powder to the amount of forty-four million pounds be ready for shipment to the AMA by December 31 to meet mounting demand for lend-lease operations.

Acetaldehyde.—Market steady under demand equalling recent volume. Prices well stabilized. Competitive features lacking.

Acetamide.—Values well supported by demand of steady sort. Buyers' needs supplied with fair promptness. Market undertone firm.

Acetanilide.—Little changed as to demand. Unchanged as to price. Movement well up to that of recent date. No unsettlement.

Acetone.—Trade readjusted to OPA price pronouncement of recent date. Stocks seem fairly up to present volume of consumer requirements.

Alcohol

By grace of the persistent and legislatively astute Senator Tydings of Maryland, makers of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors or flavoring extracts not only escape the rise in the revenue tax on pure ethyl alcohol but actually have a thick slice cut from prices they had been paying.

The miracle worked by the Tydings drawback feature of the new law supplies of pure alcohol to such users at a cost which, beginning November 1, will be actually $3.32½ per gallon less than they now pay.

For years, such manufacturers had been paying more and more for alcohol as the Congress raised the alcohol tax higher and higher. Actually to pay less though taxes rise is a phenomenon heretofore unknown to alcohol users.

In World War No. 1 days, pure alcohol was sold on the basis of 188 proof. In August, 1914, the price was $2.48 per gallon, tax-paid. When the United States went in in April, 1917, the price was $3 tax-paid. At the Armistice in November, 1918, it was $4.90.

On November 1 next, 188 proof tax-paid alcohol will cost $11.80 per gallon. Minus the drawback of $7.05 on 188 proof alcohol, the net cost price to makers of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors or flavoring extracts will be $4.75 per gallon. Hence, the above cited users of 188 proof pure alcohol on and after November 1 will actually pay 15c. per gallon less than they paid twenty-four years ago.

Quite a feather in the cap of the astute and persistent Senator Tydings.

Price Changes

Advanced

Adeps lanae, 2c. per lb.
Lecithin, in cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Milk powder, whole, roller, 2c. per lb.
spray, 2c. per lb.
Silver cyanide, 7¼c. per oz.
nitrate, 5½c. per oz.

Reduced

Lecithin, edible, 5½c. per lb.
technical, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	237.1	226.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetophenetidin.—Quiet but very steady under excellent activity on part of regular buyers. No surplus of supplies.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Preparation for Winter needs well forward. Believed all normal requirements, civilian and military, protected by current program of producers.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Undiminished consumption keeps goods moving pronto into consumption. Prices hold steady for moment. Trend has been downward for months on end.

Acid, Benzoic.—Little competition. Firm market undertones create firm prices. Movement very good.

Acid, Boric.—Business along lines normal for the market over past several weeks. Main constituent of market is stability of price and demand.

Acid, Citric.—All sorts of substitutes. Find tough going against citric acid despite reduced deliveries, that item. Yet, scarcity of genuine article keeps interest in substitutes at close to fever heat.

Acid, Gallic.—Larger production would move as promptly into consumption as present reduced output of producers. Strong situation.

Acid, Gluconic.—Trade held to normal levels. Prices show strength and stability at moment. Output excellent.

Acid, Hydrobromic.—Held to firm position by strong position of basic raw materials. Demand about normal.

Acid, Lactic.—Reported as basic element in some citric acid substitutes now on market.

Acid, Nicotinic.—No change in heavy consumption. No change in apparent price tendency.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide.—Demand reported larger, some quarters. Basic price position undisturbed. Has favored buyers for long time.

Acid, Phosphoric.—Reported the

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

fundamental base of some substitutes for citric acid, now in reduced delivery position.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—Requirements exceed supply. Rise in production extremely unlikely. Matter of increasing supply raw material.

Acid, Salicylic.—Call maintained at recent volume. Strong static market position at full prices.

Acid, Tannic.—No change from position of strength, scarcity, and price stability.

Acid, Tartaric.—Effective substitutes would be welcomed by many unable to get prompt deliveries from producers to care for new business.

Aconitine.—Needs being covered. Not much surplus available. Steady.

Adeps Lanae.—Ceiling prices established. Checks any speculative approach to market. Prices up. Anhydrous, 30c. per pound; hydrous, 29c.

Alcohol.—New revenue law raises tax on pure ethyl alcohol $2 per proof gallon. Official at $6. Means a tax of $11.40 per wine gallon on 190 proof alcohol. Law gives drawback privilege of $3.75 per proof gallon, or $7.12½ per wine gallon on domestically made pure alcohol used for making medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors or flavoring extracts. Full details, including special withdrawal tax elsewhere, this issue. Current price on fully tax-paid pure ethyl alcohol $8.12 per gallon. Under new tax, by exercising drawback privilege, eligible manufacture to get pure ethyl alcohol for $4.79½ per gallon.

Aloes.—Easier tendency on Cape aloe price. No open reduction from recently minimum figures. Some Socotrine goods available. Curacao gum holds firm.

Aloin.—Routine but very steady consumption at full market prices.

Ammonia Benzoate.—No surplus. All sellers report strong price position. Demand good and stocks conservative.

Ammonia Bromide.—Steady withdrawals meeting current requirements, most consumers. Firm undertones.

Ammonia Citrate.—Deliveries restricted by productive capacity of factories working from citric acid, notably scarce and under curtailed deliveries.

Ammonia Hypophosphite.—No real shortage at moment. Most needs met promptly. Careful approach to acceptance of orders apportions goods to meet all reasonable requests.

Ammonia Phosphate.—The N.F., article moves actively and in good volume. Firm undertones. Absence of competition.

Ammonia, Salicylate. — Genuine needs of regular manufacturing consumers well covered by current factory output. Prices show strength.

Amyl Acetate.—Firm position supported by steady call from consumers. Market holds little surplus material. Outlook favors good consumption in future.

Amyl Ether.—Prices and demand show pronounced stability. Little competition.

Amylene.—Producers' schedule held intact in fully stable position. Movement steady and sustained.

Antipyrene. — Export inquiries noted. Success in placing business depends on acceptance of certificate of necessity in country seeking purchases.

Arecoline.—Stabilized. Output meeting most of current needs promptly. Some former distributors not stocking at present.

Atropine.—Home production assures genuine needs will be covered. No important surplus in sight, according to some.

Berberine.—Two large producers have satisfactory output. Deliveries reported on prompt basis. Prices stabilized.

Betanaphthol. — Sublimed, benzoate and salicylate in excellent request. Values show stability and freedom from local competition.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—No OPA price action notwithstanding diversion of much metal to meet shortage in tin. Salts remain in favorable price and delivery position.

Brucine.—Acutely short. Foreign goods, recently imported, found ready buyers. Strong position likely to persist.

Butyl Acetate.—Stabilized and very steady. OPA failed to act on price position of secondary material.

Butyl Carbinol.—Trade effectively supports long stabilized quotations of principal suppliers. Undertones firm.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Volume at recent substantial levels unchanged. Nor likely to change. Prices firm under effective, voluntary stabilization.

Caffeine.—Export inquiries persist regardless of prices to be paid. Former resellers seek new sources of goods to divert to export account. Leading producers continue quiet, effective policy to meet home requirements on generous basis at reasonable cost.

Calcium Gluconate.—Little change in volume of consumption. Satisfactory. Creates price stability. Competition at minimum.

Camphor.—Limited lots, Japanese goods, quoted on nominal basis of 95c. per pound, powder or slabs. Tablets, $1.25. Consumers' main dependance rests on reinforced domestic production synthetic material. Offered at comparatively low prices.

Castor Oil.—Demand effective factor in keeping unsold stocks at conservative level. Real problem persists in replacement position. Reported United States buying heavily in Brazil. Warehouse problem, here and there, difficult to solve. Doubtful storage space could be found if total bought comes here.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Firm undertone in castor oil. Buyers exhibit interest in extra supplies. Inquiries increasing. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chrysarobin.—Local sellers offer limited lots at strong prices.

Colchicine. — No surplus supply. Domestic manufacturers seeking maintenance of adequate reserve achieve measure of success.

Collodion. — Consumption levels maintained well. Leaves little spot supply surplus. Very firm undertones.

Corn Syrup.—Demand undiminished.. Repackers experience some container difficulties. Sellers in bulk keep up high volume delivery.

Cream of Tartar.—No relief from position of conservative stocks. Output under wraps, due raw material situation.

Creosote.—Demand builds steadily toward higher levels due to seasonal influences. Will be a Winter of hand-to-mouth stocks. Prices very firm.

Diamyl Ether.—Producers' schedule apparently stabilized by demand at satisfactory level.

Diamylene.—No change in prices for some time. Price stability continues. Demand as usual.

Emetine Hydrochloride.—No surplus but real needs can be met with fair promptness. Price position strong.

Ephedrine.—Renewal of broader, seasonal, demand emphasizes favorable price position, synthetic material. Odd quarter offering raw material for manufacture natural ephedrine.

Eserine.—Domestic producers do good job meeting bulk of home requirements. Prices stabilized. No important stock surplus in sight.

Fish Liver Oils.—Agricultural Marketing Administration to buy additional 15 trillion units vitamin A fish oil before September 1, 1943. For lend-lease use. Previous purchases totaled approximately 10 trillion units. AMA prefers vitamin A oil having potencies ranging between 20,000 and 200,000 units per gram. Higher or lower potencies may be accepted.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Some pickup in interest on vitamin oils. Buying not large. Tuna liver oil scarce. Closely held. Reverse true of shark liver A oil. Shark fishing light because of lack of demand.

Glycerin.—Nothing further on proposal to recover glycerin from alcohol distiller's slops. Apparently being studied. Regular producers glycerin report steady flow of orders and shipments. Sales fully maintained at ceiling levels.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Generally firm glycerin market. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tanks, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18½c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Homatropine. — Sagacious arrangements and program of sales keeps all pressing home requirements covered

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It is hoped that supplies of Cinchona bark from South America or some source other than Java will eventually be available in adequate quantity, and of sufficiently high quality, to permit resumption of manufacture of Quinine and other salts of Cinchona in which we have specialized for more than 100 years.

We extend our thanks to all customers, distributors, and consumers who have consistently shown their preference for the Merck label, and we trust that we may have their continued confidence and patronage in the future. In the meantime, we are pleased to be of service to our Armed Forces by supplying all available stocks of Quinine, as well as large quantities of other essential drugs and chemicals required for the successful prosecution of the war.

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Totaquine Merck, U. S. P. XII

The Sub-Committee on Scope of *The United States Pharmacopoeia* has designated Totaquine (a mixture of alkaloids from the bark of Cinchona) as the official antimalarial drug to replace Quinine and other salts of Cinchona. Totaquine now is official in the U.S.P. XII.

Specializing in the extraction and manufacture of Cinchona products for more than 100 years, and having made this product during World War I when supplies of Quinine and other salts of Cinchona became scarce, we are pleased to offer and quote, subject to prior sale—

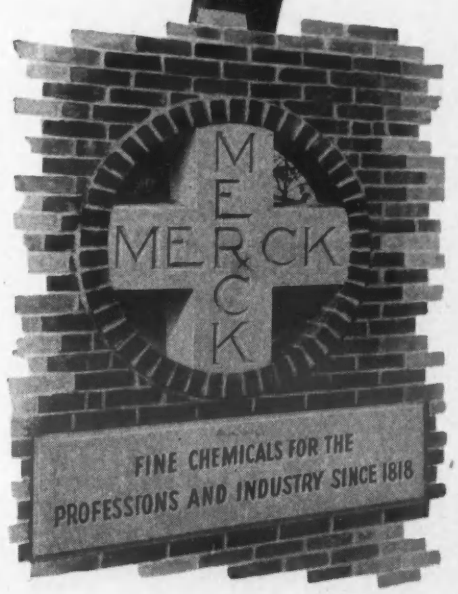
TOTAQUINE MERCK, U.S.P. XII

100 oz. container	$ .40 oz.
25 oz. container	.43 oz.
5 oz. container	.45 oz.
1 oz. container	.46 oz.
1/4 oz. container	.64 oz.
1/8 oz. container	.80 oz.

F. O. B. Rahway • New York • St. Louis • Philadelphia

Stocks are carried at our usual distributing points

We guarantee Totaquine Merck to meet all U.S.P. requirements, and we shall gladly supply any technical information requested by customers formerly using Quinine salts, and who now desire to use Totaquine in replacement.



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NEW YORK CITY

out of domestic production. Firm prices.

Hydrastine.—Very firm. Stocks not overly plentiful in distributors' hands. Very firm position. Good call.

Hydrastinine.—Distributors' holdings sparce and scarce. Not much left when buyers' cover needs.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Well stabilized market. Lacks substantial surplus. Distributors often on short rations.

Hyoscyamine.—Fair stocks available in first hands. Surplus not important. Pressing demand well met.

Ichthyol.—Genuine, imported article no longer available.

Iodine and Iodides.—Requirements get prompt acceptance on basis fully steady prices, all quarters.

Iron Acetate.—Prices on N.F., article well maintained on firm basis. Demand holds at excellent levels.

Iron Chloride.—U.S.P. merchandise in firm price position. Deliveries reasonably prompt, most quarters. No surplus.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate.—Lack of normal citric acid reserves cribbs, cabins and confines production, this citrate. Most pressing needs being met.

Lecithin.—Bringing lower prices. Edible, car lots, 28½c. per pound; less car lots, 29c. to 43c. Technical, car lots, 26c.; less car lots, 26½c. to 37½c. In cocoa butter, car lots, higher at 40½c.; less car lots, 41c. to 55c.

Magnesia.—Firm and active. Inquiry develops broader trend. Prices well maintained on basis of marked stability.

Magnesium Trisilicate.—Replacement orders build good volume demand. Undertones steady. Prices firm. Limited competition.

Mannitol.—Domestic production serving well in war crisis. Producers maintain fully stabilized position.

Menthol.—Not very active. Stocks in strong hands. Are small. Movement of synthetic item good. Production restricted due to raw material conditions.

Mercurials.—Entire group steady. Demand little changed from normal call. Undertones exceptionally firm. Prices retain stability.

Methanol.—Very firm. Movement excellent. Prices completely stable. Production moves swiftly into consumption. No surplus stocks, any direction.

Methyl Acetone.—Situation completely comparable with that in Methanol above. War Production Board urges benzol users to use methyl acetone as substitute.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Market fairly broad. No accumulation of stocks in hands of producers. Call very steady. Prices firm.

Milk Powder.—Whole milk powder higher. Roller, car lots, 29c. per pound; less car lots, 29½c.; spray, car lots, 30c.; less car lots, 30½c. Skimmed milk powder unchanged. Lend-lease buying still major factor in market. Agricultural Marketing Administration calls for production of additional 44 million pounds for shipment by December 31. Will be skimmed milk, spray process.

Morphine.—Trade on firm basis. Volume fully up to normal. Signs point to future of comparatively heavy requirements due to war.

Nikethamide.—Active and very firm. Call broad and vigorous. Prices very firm.

Opium.—Consumption almost sure to rise as war needs for narcotics expands parallel with growing forces on all fronts. Opium poppy cultivation under strict Federal control and regulation.

Phenobarbital.—Consumption shows signs of broadening as medicinal requirements expand.

Phenolphthalein.—Firm. Demand fully normal. Some offerings made in quarters other than producers.

Pilocarpine.—Domestic production sufficient to care for all requirements. Producers have fair stocks. Distributors not exceptionally well supplied.

Potash Bicarbonate.—Movement excellent. Stocks conservative to short. Prices exceptionally firm.

Potash Carbonate.—U.S.P. goods in steady, active, and substantial request. Trade excellent in large and jobbing lots. Not overly plentiful. Firm prices.

Potash Citrate.—Consumer needs met in fair volume. Output curbed by reduced supplies of raw material. Demand and prices steady.

Potash Glycerophosphate.—Current movement very steady. Prices well stabilized in position of real strength. No stock surplus.

Potash Hypophosphite.—Routine request. Needs met on satisfactory and reasonably prompt basis. Undertones firm.

Potash Permanganate.—U.S.P. supplies moderate. Demand excellent. Tends to rise among those distributing for the producers.

Quicksilver.—Stable market. Stocks short on spot. Production taken steadily by Federal government purchasing body. Not a flask of surplus metal. Production due to drop as bad weather arrives in Far West.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Tone of market steady. Good buying interest. Spot supply not plentiful. Larger producers well sold ahead. Shipments against previous contracts good. Quoted here $191 to $192 per flask.

Quinidine.—Business routine but very steady. Undertones reflect strength based on raw material supply and available stocks.

Quinine.—President of American Chemical Society appeals to all chemists to sell their quinine reserves to the Federal Government. Chemists use quinine in preparing pure crystalline derivatives of certain substances. Appeal made after preliminary checkup in several New England universities. Yale offered one pound. University of Vermont, half a pound. Believed a total of 50 to 100 pounds may be obtained from similar sources.

Saccharin.—Active. Deliveries to regular customers keeps urgent requirements supplied. Undertone and prices stabilized on firm basis.

Sanguinarine Nitrate.—Moderate production meets current requirements of buyers at attractive prices. No surplus supply.

Santonin.—Current market slow. Current prices firm. Current supplies moderate. Spring demand expected to be large.

Silver Salts.—OPA defines silver salts. Includes both anions and halides. Silver salts means silver in chemical combination with an acid anion or a halogen. New but as yet un-

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DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

GLYCERINE SUBSTITUTES
LACTIC ACID LACTATES
APEX CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 225 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
Factory: Elizabethport, N. J.

official price schedules setup on nitrate and cyanide. Schedule based on foreign bullion supplied at 44¾c. per ounce. Cyanide price 41⅛c. per ounce. The schedule of silver nitrate prices since the last report on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities—500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative price on silver bullion in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	*26⅞	44¾	23½
Monday	*26⅞	44¾	23½
Tuesday	32⅜	44¾	23½
Wednesday	32⅜	44¾	23½
Thursday	32⅜	44¾	23½
Friday	32⅜	44¾	23½

* Based on bullion at 35½c. per oz.

WPB Plans Control Of Consumer Inventories

—*Continued from page 7*

tories throughout the country and of protecting the many merchants who have been complying with previous WPB recommendations relating to the maintenance of "normal" inventories.

The order now being drafted to put the system into effect, Mr. Nelson said, will require the achievement of normal inventories by the early part of 1943. The basis of the control system will be the one recommended by the committee and approved by Mr. Nelson, September 5. This system requires each merchant to maintain the same relationship of his stock to his sales which he had on the average in comparable quarters of 1939-40-41. In this way sales increases or decreases would result in proportionate increases or decreases in allowable inventories. Forms indicating details for arriving at "normal" inventories will be made available as soon as possible.

Adkins Now Broker

W. H. (Bill) Adkins has opened offices at 15 Central Park West, this city, as a broker in pharmaceuticals, chemicals, essential oils, crude drugs and allied products. Mr. Adkins has had twenty-two years experience in the chemical industry, having formerly been affiliated with the Monsanto Chemical Company, and the Schimmel & Co., in sales promotion work and for ten years purchasing agent for Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. His telephone number is Columbus 5-0060.

Chemical Allocations Issued for October

—*Continued from page 53*

Calcium Hypochlorite, High Test

Granted in full for use in sugar refining; petroleum production and refining; nonsubstitutable essential civilian uses, principally for water purification.

Denied for use in uses for which sodium hypochloride or chloride of lime could be substituted.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

Commercial inventories reduced. All uses filled in full.

Chlorate Chemicals

Soda Chlorate: for weedkilling, allocated according to recommendations of the Department of Agriculture; Potassium Chlorate: match industry cut to 90 percent of 1940-41 consumption; Perchloric Acid: all requests, chiefly for metallurgical analysis, filled in full.

Copper Chemicals

Consumers' inventories reduced. Uses allowed in full.

Diethyleneglycol

Granted in full for use in all excepting tobacco humectant.

Granted in part for use in tobacco humectant.

Ethyl Cellulose

Granted in full for use in experimental uses; heat sealing composition for food packaging.

Denied for use in shatterproof window glass coating; non-essential cellophane coating; linoleum lacquer; book binding; lacquering transcription records; coating furniture; canvas coating; textile finishing and printing.

Ethyleneglycol

Granted in full for use in chemical manufacture; industrial dynamite; cellophane; general plasticizer; radio condenser fluid; esential industrial heat transfer mediums.

Granted in part for use in civilian antifreeze 20 percent on basis of prescribed quota under L-51.

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BROMIDES
DOMESTIC: Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N.J.
Kraft Chemical Co., Inc.
917 West 18th Street, Chicago
CANADA: St. Lawrence Chemical Co., Ltd.
Toronto—Montreal
EXPORT: S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church St., New York
F. W. Berk & Co., Graybar Bldg., New York

BROMINE
DOMESTIC: Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., St. Louis
J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
Phillipsburg, N.J.
EXPORT: F. W. Berk & Co.
Graybar Bldg., New York

FOR CARLOTS INQUIRE
THE AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
70 PINE STREET - - - NEW YORK

Furfural

Granted in full for use in petroleum refining; abrasive wheel binder.

Granted in part for use in resins on basis of 1942 consumption; shellac substitute (33 percent); rosin refining (40 percent); hydrogenation (75 percent).

Lithium Compounds

Granted in part for use in storage batteries (75 percent); welding flux (35 percent); pharmaceuticals (20 percent).

Denied for use in beverages.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for use in phthalic anhydride; beta naphthol; other dye intermediates; chlorinated naphthalene; chemical compounds.

Granted in part for use in moth prevention and insecticide (75 percent).

Nitrocellulose

Granted in full for use in cellophane lacquer; shoe manufacture cement and fabric coating; printing inks (quick drying); industrial belting cement; medical and hospital supplies (surgical tape and plastic containers); food packaging and casings; bookbinding.

Granted in part for use in luggage; upholstery; household and nursery articles; window shade cloth; industrial lacquer; miscellaneous nondescript items.

Denied for use in Class III plastics under order M-154.

Phenol

Granted in full for use in plastics, AA; medicinals (other than salicylates) A-9 and higher; chlorinated phenols A-1-k and higher; disinfectant compounds, A-9 and higher; dyestuffs, A-9 and higher; chemical manufacturing, A-9 and higher; solvent refining; oil additives, for public transportation; triphenyl phosphate—diphenyl phthalate ore flotation.

Granted in part for use in Plastics, A-1-a to A-1-k (60 percent); salicylates (60 percent average 1941 consumption); medicinals (other than salicylates) A-10 (50 percent); disinfectant compounds, A-10 (50 percent); dyestuffs, A-10 (50 percent).

Denied for use in plastics, lower than A-1-k; medicinals (other than salicylates), lower than A-10; dyestuffs, lower than A-10; disinfectants, lower than A-10.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Tricresyl:—Granted in part for use in oil additives (50 percent); miscellaneous (25 percent overall basis).

Denied for use in lacquers; adhesives; coatings; synthetic rubber (substitute material available).

Triphenyl:—Granted in full for film uses.

Denied for use in plastics; synthetic rubber; lacquers.

Phthalic Anhydride

Granted in full for use in food and drugs; rubber chemicals; demulsifying agent oil additives; dyes and intermediates; resins, A-1-k and/or higher.

Granted in part for use in resins, A-2 through A-10 (50 percent) phthalic plasticizers (q.v.).

Propyleneglycol

Granted in full for use in all excepting tobacco humectant.

Granted in part for use in tobacco humectant.

Pyridene

Granted in full for use in reagents; rubber accelerators; sulfa drugs; textile treating; vitamin manufacture.

Shellac

Granted in full for use in ship paints; bonded mica; pattern finishes; mirrors; frames.

Granted in part for use in phonograph records (15 percent of October, 1941, consumption).

Denied for use in coating finishes; floor emulsions and finishes; finishes for hats; aniline inks; furniture finishes.

Sperm Oil

Granted in full for use in tool cutting oil; ocenol; essential duplicating carbon; essential instrument lubricants; essential textile processing oils; heavy duty motor oil additives; extreme pressure lubricant additives.

Denied for use in leather tanning.

Soda Nitrate

Granted in full for use in chemical salts, chemical manufacture; enamels and ceramics; explosives, industrial; food preserving; glass; heat transfer and heat treating; metallurgy; nitric acid, industrial; pigments, dyes; potassium nitrate; sulphuric acid.

Granted in part for use in fertilizer on basis of overall nitrogen quota as established by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Theobromine

Medicinals (adjusted to allow 90-day inventory for manufacturers and 60-day inventory for distributors).

Toluene

One degree:—Granted in full for use in medicinals.

Granted in part for use in dyes and intermed'ates (50 percent of 1941 consumption).

Denied for use in all other chemicals.

Two degree:—Granted in full for use in electric equipment.

Granted in part for use in protective coatings (19 percent); dyes and intermediates (55 percent); petroleum additives (40 percent); cleaning (63 percent); cleaning solvents (13 percent); rubber accelerators (57 percent); food preservatives (80 percent); medicinals (71 percent); other chemicals (89 percent); laboratory and research (88 percent).

Denied for use in solvents (using LG No. 2); adhesives.

Vinyl Chloride, Polymers and Co-Polymers

Granted in full for use in substitute for rubber cable and wire insulation for essential industrial use; chemical resistant protective coatings; sheetings for hospitals and mortuaries; essential hospital supplies; dentures.

Denied for use in S. N. code wire in open knob tube, or cleat wiring; name plates; instruction plates; dials; belts, suspenders; wallets and tobacco pouches; uniform hat covers; dish covers; identification tag cord; civilian waterproof coating; stiffening agent for collars; mending tape; civilian watch crystals; bookbindings; shampoo capes; combs; draftmen's supplies; toothbrush handles; shower curtains; flashing; fountain pen and pencil parts; beverage tubing.

—V—

Fla. Beauty Culture Law Applies to Demonstrators

—*Continued from page 7*

gage in the practice of beauty culture without a certificate of resistration issued pursuant to the provisions of the Act by the Board of Beauty Culture Examiners. The law provides that the application of cosmetic preparations to the face or neck constitutes the practice of beauty culture.

The cosmetics of the Indiana firm were sold in Florida through its representations who gave a free demonstration of their products to prospective customers. The demonstrations consisted of application of "cold cream" or "facial cream" to the face of the prospective customer, and removal of the cream by application of a "liquid skin softener," afted which makeup base, rouge, powder and lipstock were applied.

The board held this to consist of practicing beauty culture within the meaning of the statute and therefore required registration of the demonstrators.

—V—

Sulfathiazole-sodium tablets for oral administration have been introduced by the Winthrop Chemical Company, this city.

Lieutenant-Colonel

Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has been commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and has been assigned to the commodity division of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Col. Harrop will be concerned with the drug problems of the armed forces as they come before the drug section of the Chemicals Division of the WPB.

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(Parenthetical figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Cocoa Beans

(Cacao Beans, Fave di Cocoa, Feves de Cacao, Feves de Cocoa, Habas de Cacao, Kokabohnen, Kokasamen)

Beverage

Source of—
- Chocolate syrups and flavors
- Cocoa or chocolate products used in making drinks
- Flavor in making "Creme de Cacao"

Chemical

Source of—
- Caffeine (via theobromine)
- Compounds claimed useful as antioxidants for essential oils, organic dyestuffs, and similar materials
- Theobromine

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Source of—
- Cocoa butter

Food

Source of—
- Chocolate, bitter, sweet, and milk
- Chocolate syrups and flavors
- Cocoa-based products
- Cocoa butter
- Cocoa powder ("prepared cocoa")
- Cocoa shells (used as basis of hot beverage)

Cocoa Butter

(Aceite de Cacao, Beurre de Cacao, Burro di Cacao, Butter of Cacao, Buterine, Butyrum Cacao, Cacao Butter, Cacao Fat, Cacao Oil, Cocoa Fat, Graisse de Cacao, Grasso di Cacao, Kakaobutter, Kokabutter, Manteco de Cacao, Oil of Theobroma, Oleum Cacao, Oleum Concretum e Semine Theobromae Cacao, Oleum Theobromae, Oleum Theobromatis, Theobroma Oil)

Cosmetic

Emollient in—
- Creams
- Pomades
- Other cosmetic preparations

Fatty base in—
- Creams
- Pomades
- Other cosmetic preparations

Fats and Oils

Fat used in making—
- Butter substitutes
- Peanut butters

Food

Fat for use in fortifying—
- Infant foods
- Milk products

Fat used in making—
- Artificial goose grease
- Candies
- Chewing gum
- Chicle substitutes
- Chocolate
- Gravy-thickening compounds

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Base of—
- Suppositories

Coating agent for—
- Pills

Suggested for use as—
- Excipient

Soap

Base in making—
- Special soaps

Textile

Lubricant in—
- Thread waxes
- Yarn waxes

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids

(Acides Gras d'Huile de Coton, Acides Gras d'Huile de Semences de Cotonier, Acidos Grassos de Aceite de Semilla de Algodon, Baum oelfettsauren, Baumwollsamenoelfettsamen, Cotton Oil Fatty Acids)

Resins

Raw material in making—
- Alkyd resins

Soap

Base for—
- Soap greases
- Soaps

Emetine Hydrochloride

(Emetine Hydrochloridum)

Chemical

Denaturant for—
- Alcohol

Dental

Toxicant for—
- Pus in treating pyorrhea alveolaris

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reputed useful in treating—
- Amebic dysentery
- Disorders in which ipecac is useful

Ethyl Alphaformylbeta-ethoxypropionate

Pharmaceutical

Intermediate in making—
- Vitamin B_1

Methyl Borate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Disinfectant

Ingredient of—
- Antiseptics
- Disinfectants

Iron Glycerophosphate

(Eisenglycerophosphat, Ferri Glycerophosphas, Ferric Glycerinophosphate, Ferric Glycerophosphate, Ferrum Glycerinophosphoricum, Glicerofosfato di Ferro, Glycerofosfato de Hierro, Glycerinphosphorsaureseisen, Glycerophosphate de Fer, Iron Glycerinophosphate)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
- Nerve tonic

Reported useful in treating—
- Debility
- Nervous conditions
- Neurasthenia

Methylcellulose

(Continued from October 19 issue)

Gums

Substitute for—
- Gums now unavailable under wartime restrictions

Ink

Emulsifier and thickener for—
- Bronze graphic inks
- Check inks
- Hectographic inks
- Copying inks
- Marking inks
- Duplicator inks
- Printing inks
- Typewriter-ribbon inks

Improver for—
- Gloss ink

Leather

Base and emulsifier (U.S. 1780983) in—
- Tanning agent, consisting of an emulsion of an animal fat in an aqueous solution of methylcellulose

Thickener and emulsifier in—
- Coating compositions used in making Artificial leather
- Dressing compositions
- Finishing compositions
- Shoe polishes

Miscellaneous

Emulsifier for—
- Fats
- Resins
- Oils
- Waxes

Substitute for—
- Gums
- Starch

Thickener in various products

Packaging

Emulsifier, thickener, and grease-proofing agent for—
- Coatings and materials used in packaging spoilable products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Emulsifier and thickener in—
- Distempers and water-dispersed paints
- Whitewashes

Paper

Emulsifier and thickener in—
- Coating compositions for carbon paper
- Stencil coating compositions

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Emulsifier for—
- Fats and oils
- Pharmaceutical preparations

Thickener for—
- Fats and oils
- Pharmaceutical preparations

Soap

Emulsifier in—
- Soaps

Improver and prolonger of—
- Aspect and keeping qualities
- Lathering characteristics

Plasticity improver in—
- Shaving creams and soaps
- Soft soaps
- Special soaps
- Toilet soaps

Thickener in—
- Soaps

Textile

Thickener and emulsifier in—
- Dressing compositions
- Finishing compositions
- Printings or dyeings free from the defect of rubbing produced by completely fixing in wool and silk materials an ester salt of a leuco-vat dye in its unchanged leuco-ester form and then oxidizing (Brit. 413713)
- Printing pastes
- Sizing compositions

Veterinary Medicine

In compounding and dispensing practice

Suggested for use as—
- Emulsifying agent
- Thickener

Rice Oil

Food

Substitute for—
- Olive oil and other oils

Suggested for use as—
- Cooking medium
- Salad oil

Sardine Oil Fatty Acids

(Acides Gras d'Huile de Sardine, Acidi Grassi di Olio di Sardina, Sardinoelfettsauren)

Resins

Raw material in making—
- Alkyd resins

Vinegar

(Acetum, Acetum Britannicum, Acetum Destillatum, Acetum Gallicum, Apfelweinessig, Brown Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, Destillirteressig, Distilled Vinegar, Essig, Malt Vinegar, Malzessig, Oxeolat Simple, Proof Vinegar, Spirit Vinegar, Vinaigre, Vinaigre de Cidre, Vinaigre Distille, Vinaigre d'Orleans, Vinaigre de Vin, Weinessig, White Vinegar, Wine Vinegar)

(The uses given below refer mostly to those for cider, malt, or distilled vinegar—in some cases, in food applications, white wine vinegar is preferred)

Adhesives

Ingredient of—
- Adhesive compositions

Brewing

Process material in making—
- Nonalcoholic beer

Chemical

Denaturant for—
- Alcohol (S.D. 18)

Reactant in making—
- Ethyl acetate (various United States patents)

Cosmetic

Compounding agent in making—
- Hair and scalp remedies

Electrical

Ingredient of—
- Dry-battery compositions

Food

Cooking aid

Decolorizing and deodorizing agent for—
- Bean flour and other bean products

Digesting aid and flavoring agent for—
- Fatty foods, such as fried products, bacon, ham, fish, and the like
- Shell fish, such as conches, whelks, winkles, mussels, and the like
- Soups
- Vegetable products, such as baked beans, peas pudding and soup, and the like

Flavoring agent for—
- Canapes
- Hors d'oeuvres
- Entrees
- Snacks

Flavoring and compounding agent in making—
- Catsups and chili sauces
- Chutney
- Conserves
- French dressings
- Fruit and nut preserves
- Mayonnaises
- Mustard preparations
- Pickles and relishes
- Salad dressings
- Sauces for fish, meat, vegetables, game, and poultry

Pickling agent for—
- Fish, such as herrings, mackerel, eels, carp, pike, salmon, fillets, tid bits, and the like
- Packing house secondary meat products, such as tongues, pigs knuckles and feet, head cheeses and brawn, meat loaves, and the like
- Vegetables, such as beets, cucumbers, red cabbage, onions, gerkins, peppers, and the like

Souring agent for—
- Game dishes, such as venison dishes, hasenpfeffers, and the like
- Meat products, such as sauerbraten, pot roasts, pork, veal and lamb dishes, pigs' head, calves' head, and the like
- Vegetable products, such as sweet-sour red cabbage, and the like

Tenderizing agent for—
- Meat

(To be continued)

Xanthydrol

Insecticides and Fungicide

New insecticides, suggested mainly for control of plant pests

Need a New Material?—Consult—

Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Also Tells Where You Can Sell)

A cloth-bound book of 665 pages (6 x 9) containing information similar to that above on 5,167 materials. Provides a quick and accurate shortcut to vital information about the application of important materials in more than fifty leading industries.

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AVERTING SHORTAGES...

Sparteine
Alkaloid and Salts

● Hardly to be considered a most essential medicinal agent, SPARTEINE nevertheless occupies a position of prominence in many pharmaceutical quarters.

The outbreak of the war found the manufacture of SPARTEINE practically confined to foreign sources.

Not only was the manufacture of foreign origin but, likewise, the necessary raw material.

Within a few months' time, S. B. Penick & Company located and produced ample stocks of raw material from new and available sources. The machinery for production, including collection, drying, warehousing and quality control, was quickly installed.

As a result, users of SPARTEINE experienced little or no inconvenience. Supplies were available to them in normal quantities and without delay.

The purpose of S. B. Penick & Company in the manufacture of alkaloids is to furnish as complete a line as possible, whether the commercial significance is large or small.

★ ★ ★

Number 9 of a series of advertisements on how S. B. PENICK & COMPANY is helping to avert shortages in important plant alkaloids which hitherto were imported from Europe.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

50 Church Street
New York, N. Y.

735 W. Division Street
Chicago, Illinois

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

New Crop Larkspur Seed Bring Sharp Price Drop—Stramonium Down Again—Adequate Stocks of Henbane and Belladonna—Dandelion Root Lower

The downward revision of medicinal botanical drug prices, a movement reported in force during the previous week, continued to be pressed with scarcely less vigor during the period just ended. While the changes were not numerous, they did involve some merchandise of more than ordinary market importance and carried still further a trend seemingly based on the broad grounds that lower and not higher prices on botanical drugs was desirable.

It may also be said that if lower values be the broad, basic price policy governing most of the trade at this time, then that policy is being aided by the seemingly outmoded law of supply and demand—or at least the latter half of that law.

For it may be said that, considering the period of the year, the current volume of total demand for botanical drugs is less than normal. The day-to-day influx of consumer requirements makes a conservative total, and it lacks that persistent, urgent quality usually present in the market as November approaches.

Notwithstanding this lack of normal request, and having in mind the apparent matter of high prices as a policy, the majority of crude drug quotations show stability and freedom from fluctuation: they are not going up nor are many going down. The reductions come mainly in materials where the rise carried values far, far above normal levels. Most materials escaped that fate. Hence current stability.

Balsams

Peru.—More jobbing activity. Firmer undertones and a gain in sales volume achieved on basis of well maintained quotations.

Tolu.—Very steady with firm undertones and little tendency toward local competition in terms of price concessions.

Moxie

A trifle more than odd and a little less than curious is the fact that a word deeply imbedded in American slang and a household word for a popular American beverage should also be the common Russian name for a medicinal crude drug.

The word is "Moxie" and however used it has an imperishable place in the American and Russian scheme of things. In the United States, if one has courage, special talents, or strength, fortitude, and ability to achieve the impossible, American slang says such an one has "moxie." Also, in America, if one is thirsty, he may buy a delectable drink named "Moxie." Remember Moxie, you who are not too young? And if he be ill, moxie the botanical may be prescribed as a drug.

The Russian soldier and civilian has proven his "moxie" times without number. And well he should for the word sprouts direct from the Russian soil and in Russia is the common name for a Russian fungus officially dubbed *Polyporus Officianalis* which, in the United States, is sold as white agaric, a medicinal crude drug.

Plentiful as a synonym for courage or as a medicinal in Russia, the word in the United States stands for the fortitude, talent, and achievement that is building a military establishment heavily endowed with "moxie." It is fortunate that our armed forces reek with "moxie," because moxie, the botanical, otherwise white agaric, went out of stock soon after World War No. 2 came in—and at $5 per pound was sold into oblivion for the duration because it is found only in Europe and northern Asia.

Price Changes

Advanced

Canary seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, Calicut, 1c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, 8c. per lb.

Reduced

Chamomile, 1c. per lb.
Clover tops, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, spot, 2c. per lb.
afloat, 5c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Dragon's blood reeds, 5c. per lb.
Dandelion root, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Lavender flowers, select, 10c. per lb.
Larkspur seed, 40c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pumpkin seed, 3c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Quince seed, 20c. per lb.
Senna, Alexandrian, siftngs, 1c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 5c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
257.5	257.9	266.7	305.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Black Haw.—Undertones reported steadier, most quarters. No concessions from recent schedules noted. Nor suggested as pending. Costs in primary market last Summer choked off normal recessions in prices as new stocks accumulated.

Canella Alba. — Firm undertones. Not much rise in demand lately. Call mainly jobbing. Competition not very active. Stocks conservative.

Cocillana. — Considering season, demand surprisingly moderate. Pick-up moderately overdone, but should appear in not far distant future. Believed that many buyers carry only conservative stocks.

Dogwood.—Though not definitely confirmed, believed that the Jamaican government exercises substantial control over supplies and prices on the island. Would conform with recent order affecting all Jamaican agricultural products to that end.

Sassafras.—Some signs of renewal of broader demand. Gain moderate. Sufficient to provide some stiffening of prices. Reserves reported very good in size.

Wild Cherry.—Reserve calculated to provide ample stocks for the larger consumption usually the companion of Winter weather. Prices definitely well stabilized and on firmer side if anything.

Beans

Calabar.—Many lack supplies entirely. Few have more than con-

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED, HIGH STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow:

✓ ALOES
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BELLADONNA
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HENBANE
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ IRISH MOSS
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ MARJORAM
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STRAMONIUM
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

◆◆◆◆ QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON REQUEST ◆◆◆◆

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BALSAM FIR OREGON · BALSAM PERU
BALSAM TOLU · PARADICHLORBENZENE
POTASH CAUSTIC · SODA CAUSTIC

servative stock. All experience but moderate demand at moment.

Vanilla.—Situation stands in statu quo for moment. Favorable sign found in action of Congressional committee. Senate-House conference committee on revenue measure accept provision granting manufacturers of non-beverage products tax drawback on alcohol used in said products. Act of committee authorizes drawback of $3.75 per gallon on each gallon of distilled spirits used. The interest of vanilla and other extract makers is obvious. Vanilla bean makers believe will result in resumption of trade in beans along broader lines.

Berries

Fish.—Stocks smallish and not subject to substantial increases. Not much demand current, spot, at moment. Prices steady to firm.

Hawthorn. — Normal article of commerce virtually out of stock. Those with any supply sold same for own customers. Reject orders and inquiries from new buyers.

Flowers

Arnica.—Steadier following moderate price concessions, previous week. Current market closely aligned with cost of recent replacements now offered. Margin for competition small. Mexico recently offered flowers for shipment.

Borage.—Small stocks make market practically nominal. Small demand makes supply situation relatively unimportant.

Chamomile. — Competition fairly keen for business in Hungarian type material. New crop coming along in Argentina. Some disposition here to reduce stocks moderately. Recent Argentina reports suggest chrop of excellent quality in sight. Mexico recently offered some Roman flowers.

Clover.—Shaded to 24c. to 25c. per pound under fairly vigorous spot competition for limited amount of spot business.

Lavender.—Select flowers down to $1 to $1.05 per pound. All varieties subjected to irregular, mainly jobbing demand. Quality available considerably below normal standards.

Linden. — Not much held here. Mexican shippers recently offered flowers with leaves for shipment. No actual purchases reported.

Orange.—Very little unsold merchandise on spot. Practically nominal position. Stocks held in Mexico offered for sale. Doubt as to quality exists here.

Pyrethrum. — War Production Board bans using tinplate for packaging insecticides made on pyrethrum base. Blackplate or glass permitted as substitutes. Whole situation under tightly drawn government control of prices, stocks, sales and deliveries.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers reduced to minimum $32.50 per pound in kilo lots. Range to $33.50. Supply ahead of demand at moment.

Gums

Alos.—Cape goods tending slightly more competitive. Curacao gum showing excellent price strength. Limited stocks of Socotrine available.

Arabic.—Plentiful stocks exist. Arrivals over past month heavy. Arrivals here either feast or famine. No steady, regular movement from source. Transhipments at intermediate points, plus lack of steamer service, makes passage time long from Port Sudan to United States. Import now only possible by permit. On list 3, M-63 WPB import order. Distressed stocks bulk large.

Asafetida. — Not much call. Fair stocks in hand. Some concern felt for continuation of shipments from source. No local selling pressure.

Euphorbium. — Virtually scare as hen's teeth. Considered purely nominal item. Quotations backed by very little merchandise.

Karaya.—Reserves in fair shape and size. Prices show reasonable stability. Demand maintained well. Has steady quality lacking in some other gums. On list No. 3, M-63 WPB import order.

Kino.—None known to be available. None believed likely to reach here in

—*Continued on page* 74

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
100 GOLD ST.
NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840
WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

As True Today As In 1656

"Rhubarb Root Is a Mild Purgative and Astringent that Strengthens the Intestines and Is Grateful to the Stomach."

—*Culpeper*

THE ASTROLOGER-PHYSICIAN in 1656 Gave

RHUBARB — Safely to Purge in Fever — As an Alterative — For Costivity

Is a Purgative and Stomachic Used In American Medicine Today

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Essential Oil Prices Turn Steadier—Demand Holds to Conservative Volume—New Products Gain Importance Constantly —Consumers Still Draw on Reserves

Conditions in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals underwent very little change last week. For the most part, demand was no better than it had been for some time past. Such pickup as did take place early in the month has disappeared, leaving activity along moderate lines.

Pricewise, the market was a deal steadier than it was in the previous week. Revisions were limited to a decline in lemongrass. The bulk of materials in both divisions of the market remained firmly placed in the hands of dealers faced with fairly high replacement costs and many difficulties in the form of shipping conditions and the like.

The call for substitutes was one of the most encouraging aspects of the market. In this department, comparatively new and stemming from causes engendered by the war, a real job has been done and still is being achieved by practically all concerns in the trade. Large and small companies alike are avid for new achievements in a field offering excellent returns to the successful and providing opportunities for the development of products that may achieve permanent place in catalogs of consumer raw materials after the war shall have been won by the United Nations.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Very firm. Reasonably active. Stocks conservative on spot.

Angelica. — Holdings remain the smallest ever. Prices virtually nominal.

Anise.—Some signs of limited return of competitive spirit on spot. No open recession in prices. More inquiry noted.

Apricot.—Local demand broadens slightly. Firmer undertones. Holdings of fair size everywhere.

Avocado.—Market needs being met very well. No surplus of stocks. Very firm undertones and prices.

Franco-Hispano Oils

"There's some as like the Spanish oils and some as likes the French," to paraphrase lines from the "Henry Morgan" ballad by John Masefield, poet-laureate of Great Britain. But at this stage of World War No. 2, liking and having are too vastly different things.

Fortunate is he who likes the Spanish oils for he alone has been able to satisfy his liking with little stint and with some repletion. For, war or no war, Spanish oils have come on this market in good volume either by direct shipments from the Continent or by transhipments via London.

He with a yearning for French oils, actual or so-called, has been either fasting or has been on a starvation diet. Only in the recent past has he seen signs that the fast might be broken or the starvation fare supplanted by a more nutritious diet of supplies. A full menu of French oils, however, would seem definitely postponed for the duration.

Consumer stocks of cade, origanum, rosemary, spike lavender and thyme have been kept at excellent levels either by the sagacious acumen of those specializing in Spanish oils or by the fortunes of war that has permitted cargo carriers to escape the preying submarines. Not only have stocks been kept available but the prices have been kept surprisingly low, considering the difficulties and cost of war-time transportation.

And as yet, the horizon of business shows no cloud suggestive of a change in the fair weather of supplies and favorable prices prevalent for a long time in Spanish oils.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lemongrass, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
281.9	282.6	283.0	227.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Bay.—New business gains moderately among dealers. Buyers find sellers' views very firm.

Bergamot.—Material offered from new primary markets not up to regular quality Italian oil. No Italian oil offered. Would readily fetch $32 to $35 per pound.

Cajeput.—Moderate stocks in very firm hands. Little competition. Holdings routine in most quarters.

Caraway.—Most dealers report inability to make any deliveries. Only token holdings remain here.

Cassia.—Talk of goods being available at $10.25 and $10 per pound totally unsupported by local trade. Most quarters have nothing to sell. Consumers utilizing reserve stocks.

Clove.—Firm to strong. Stocks on short side. Replacement of raw material vexing problem. Prices well maintained.

Dill.—Quiet but very steady. Holdover stock conservative in primary market. Local dealers keep firm price ideas.

Eucalyptus.—No weakness. Good call. Fair supplies in consumers' hands.

Geranium.—Stocks short. No replacement in sight. Prices firmer following late declines.

Ginger.—Raw material crisis keeps oil prices strong. Demand moderate.

Juniper Tar.—Steady to firm under moderate request. Fair reserves locally and abroad. Prices thoroughly maintained on spot.

Lavender.—Position almost identical with that in Lavandin, above.

Lemon.—All current requirements supplied. Drawback on alcohol tax granted by new revenue law should stimulate activity among extract manufacturers.

Lemongrass.—Cheaper again at $1.50 per pound. Domestic and nearby-

Coumarin.—Moving steadily at full prices.

Ethyl Benzoate. — Rather slow but very firm market.

Ethyl Cinnamate. — Inquiry reveals limited reserves in dealers' hands.

Eucalypol.—Reserves kept moderate by absence of steady arrivals, raw material.

Eugenol.—Fully reflects the firm to strong position of clove oil.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Replaces Oil Anise in Technical Products

ANNOL M M & R

The growing list of well-known users of this splendid, scientifically manufactured replacement is a tribute to its efficacy.

Annol MM&R *costs but a small fraction of the natural oil* and yet has the characteristics of Anise Oil and can be used successfully in technical products wherever the odor of Anise is desired.

Write for testing sample and price schedule

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Manufacturers of aromatic chemicals and perfume materials

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CONSERVE NATURAL OILS and CUT MATERIAL COSTS with these APPROVED SUBSTITUTES

Manufacturers whose business expansion is being hampered by quota restrictions on essential oils will find a happy solution to their problem in the use of our *economical* and *highly approved* imitations of the natural oils. These precise duplications may be used either as extenders or in complete replacement of the genuine oils. For samples, tell us what oils you are now using and the products in which they are being employed. Please address us on your letterhead.

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Our Imitation Spice Oils include:

CASSIA, NUTMEG, MACE, ROSEMARY, ESTRAGON, PEPPER, THYME, (Red or White), CINNAMON, PIMENTA BERRY, SAGE, CARDAMON, CORIANDER, and others.

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BRANCH STOCKS

BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.

FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR), FRANCE

produced oils seeking market under competitive conditions.

Lime.—No further price weakening. Market still unsettled. Competition grows keener for business in some qualities of oil.

Nutmeg.—Basic position, raw material, eliminates any price weakness on oil. Deliveries only on moderate basis against new orders.

Orange.—Importers of Mexican oil re-surveying situation. Find local market highly competitive. Hard to meet on basis present replacement cost. Importation in drums might aid situation.

Patchouli.—Quiet market. Undertones fairly steady. Little local competition.

Peppermint.—Department of Agriculture buying oil. Purchase rumored to be in neighborhood of 90,000 pounds. Apparently bought to provide lend-lease material. Spot prices remain very steady.

Petitgrain. — Still in competitive position. Offerings substantial from source. Transport a difficulty. Local holdings sell moderately.

Rosemary.—Spanish oil apparently steady to firm. Some dealers feel that prices will react downward. Demand rather spotty.

Sandalwood.—Firmly placed. Pharmaceutical manufacturers take limited quantities steadily. Fair reserve stocks exist here.

Spearmint.—No weakness. Reasonable spot activity based on small lot sales. Quotations steady to firm, all directions.

Sweet Birch.—Doing well at full prices. Demand mainly for jobbing lots, prompt delivery.

Thyme.—Still on firm side. Some say signs of competition multiply. Most holders reject price shading suggestions.

Vetiver.—Strong and very scarce. Little demand. High price checks interest.

Wormseed.—Steady to firm. Export business expected to mount. Prices well maintained, spot and primary market. Lend-lease purchases expected.

Wormwood.—Quiet to dull market at full prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Stocks short in most quarters. Very firm market.

Amyl Salicylate. — Fair stocks in hand. Demand on minor basis. Sellers have firm ideas.

Benzophenone. — Inquiries improve. Delivery position no better.

Benzyl Compounds.—All very scarce. Market for every pound of producers' present moderate output.

Bromstyrol.—Little material available. Market for most everything in sight.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Strong. Active. in reduced supply. Some call market nominal.

Citronellal.—Inquiry and orders find item understocked on spot.

Citronellol. — Business good. Hampered by lack of major reserves.

—*Continued on page 77*

TOMBAREL

Supreme Flower Essences
Surfine Essential Oils
Basic Perfume Materials
Special Perfume Creations for All Purposes

Tombarel Products Corp.
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OIL OF PEPPERMINT

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ORANGE OIL FROM CALIFORNIA

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Still Offered in 25-lb. Cans
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Of American Origin Only

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KEY BRAND
Oil of Orange

For every purpose where fine orange aroma or flavor is desired, Key Brand Oil of Orange, produced in our new and modern plant in Florida, will render utmost satisfaction at economical cost.

If you are using Orange Oil as a flavor or as an ingredient in your perfume formula by all means investigate the fine quality and interesting price of "Key Brand" Oil of Orange.

WRITE FOR LIBERAL TESTING SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

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BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAVORS, ESSENTIAL OILS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, AND NATURAL DERIVATIVES

Petroleum Products

Market for Aromatic Naphthas and Lighter Hydrocarbons Strengthened Further by Curtailment of Output by Refineries Devoting Bulk of Their Capacities to Government Service

A steadily rising demand for the high-solvency aromatic and other refined naphthas as well as for the liquefied gases, and increasing difficulties in obtaining adequate transportation facilities from the refining plants to consuming centers have combined with a gradually diminishing production to strengthen still further the entire market for these petroleum products within the past week. Demands made upon refiners of the lighter hydrocarbons by the air forces of both the Army and Navy, for the bulk of their output needed in the making of 100 octane gasoline for aviation purposes, have cut down their productive capacities to relatively small proportions, with the result that they are now unable to meet more than a small percentage of the requirements of the paint industry and other normal consumers. Their output of paraffins and other petroleum waxes, lubricating oils, and white mineral oils has likewise suffered considerable curtailment.

In the absence of any definite action on the part of OPC and OPA to grant the long-requested upward readjustment of prices for all petroleum products, the refiners have felt that they are being ground between the nether millstone of compulsorily curtailed production and higher transportation costs and the upper millstone of inadequate price ceilings. If it were not for the limitations imposed by these price ceilings, these refiners would undoubtedly advance their prices on virtually all their products. As it is, they are being forced to await the outcome of the promised authorization of advances in prices for crude petroleum obtained from new oil field discoveries and from secondary production at seemingly exhausted wells.

In no instance, save that of gasoline, where rationing has reduced consumption materially in thirty-three states and threatens to lower it still more when nationwide rationing becomes effective, is the output of petroleum and its products equalling the current demand. The daily average gross crude oil production still falls short of the 4,000,000 barrels allowed by OPC, having amounted to only 3,902,250 barrels for the week ended October 17. And it has become evident that rail shipments of crude petroleum and products, now running around 850,000 barrels a day, are inadequate to meet even the rationed demand, although supplemented somewhat by pipeline, barge and intermittent tanker deliveries.

The only important price revision of the past week has been an upward revision of a quarter cent per gallon in the price of one grade of fuel oil.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 2 straw, in Mid-Continent area, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

Gasoline, natural, 20-70 octane, in tanks, ¼c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—With only a relatively few consumers of the high-solvency aromatics under complete allocation control now able to obtain the necessary authorization for obtaining these naphthas, whose distillation points run under 330 degrees, more extensive recourse is being had to the numbers outside these requirements and to the aliphatics and other substitutes. Prices are being strongly maintained on both the allocated products and those free from the requirement of needing the goods for war industry uses.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A brisk buying movement is noted. Stocks being lowered still further. Prices firmly held.

Lacquer Diluent.—Stocks are proving inadequate for the current demand and are being further reduced by sizable purchases by the paint industry.

Mineral Spirit.—Continues in active demand, with an increasing volume moving into consuming channels. Prices strongly maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Only a light buying movement is reported. Stocks continue ample, although being drawn upon steadily. Tone firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—The price structure of this solvent is being well maintained, as refiners continue to experience great difficulty in obtaining adequate transportation facilities. Stocks being materially diminished.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—The paint trade continues to obtain a sizable amount of this naphtha, although war industries are still securing the greater part of the recently curtailed production. Supplies becoming lighter daily. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 23

Aromatic Solvents.—Active interest, prices strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Buying good, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent. — Purchases brisk, market firm.

Mineral Spirit. — Movement steady, quotations hold.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand extensive, market steady.

Stoddard Solvent.—Interest good, prices stiff.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—War and trade call good, prices holding steady.

San Francisco—October 23

Aromatic Naphthas.—Buying interest is good but the trade is having difficulties in smoothing out allocation problems.

Lacquer Diluent.—Well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—The situation is largely of a routine nature.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand for this item is very good.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Producers are changing the structure of thinners because of the diversion of certain fractions to high-octane gasoline manufacture.

Tulsa—October 23

Movement of solvents and diluents is being restricted here by inadequacy of supplies and of rail transportation facilities. Price structure strongly maintained. Much more business could be done if larger quantities were available.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—A brisk demand is noted from both paint and war industry interests. Prices firmly maintained as suppliers are experiencing difficulty in meeting more than a small fraction of requirements.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Continues in keen demand and light supply. Prices well maintained.

Heptane.—Still in brisk request. Stocks about normal. Tone firm.

Hexanes.—A fair call is noted for this product. Supplies light. Tone strong.

Octanes.—Supply situation becoming tighter. Stocks small. Prices firmly held.

Pentanes.—In unabatedly brisk demand. Supplies reduced. Tone strong.

Propane.—A sizable buying movement is reported and would reach much larger proportions if supplies were more ample. Tone becoming stronger daily.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 23

Butane. — Demand active, market strong.

Heptane.—Good request, no price change.

Hexanes.—Call brisk, market firm.

Octanes. — Supplies limited, market holding.

Pentanes.—Offerings light, prices stiff.

Propane.—Inquiry brisk, market firm.

San Francisco—October 23

Transportation is the principal stumbling block in the pathway of filling orders for butane and propane.

Butane.—Demand high. Production apparently meeting demand but movement blocked by inadequate tankcar accommodations.

Propane.—An active interest in this product.

Tulsa—October 23

A steadily growing demand is noted for all the lighter hydrocarbons with suppliers being hard put to obtain enough for current needs. Great trouble is being experienced in securing adequate transportation accommodations. Prices are being strongly maintained.

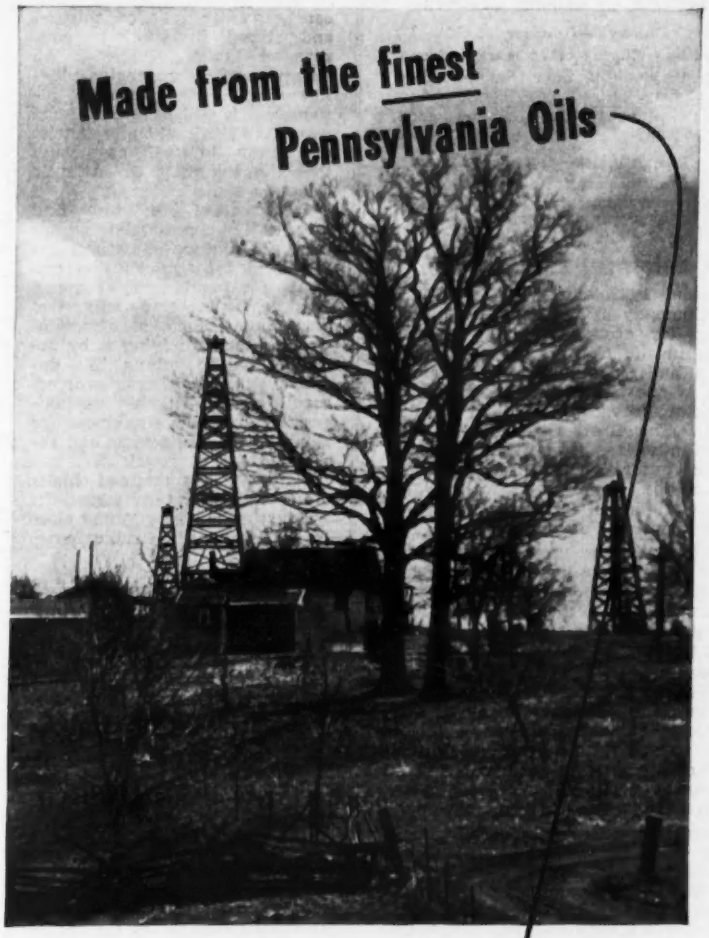
Butane.—Scanty supplies and inadequate tankcar facilities are limiting the amount of business. Were it not for these handicaps much more could be sold. Prices firmly held.

Propane. — Buying interest reaching much larger size than can be accommodated with supplies curtailed and transportation wholly insufficient for the present pressing needs.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—A pronounced shortage is noted in several grades of semi-refined and fully-refined waxes. Buying interest continues well in excess of supplies in many directions. A notable addition to the list of fully refined goods has been made with the recent introduction of 160-165 A.M.P. slabs by a Pacific Coast refiner, who is quoting this product at 14 cents per pound in

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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You can pay no greater tribute to your preparation than to use Penn-Drake PETROLATUM . . . made from the finest Pennsylvania Oils.

Penn-Drake PETROLATUM is pure; resists oxidation, light and heat; is odorless and tasteless—and stays that way! Always uniform in all its grades and colors . . . you get a new standard of product uniformity, dependability and permanency.

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carload lots, f.o.b. San Francisco. Crude waxes are in good demand and better supply than hitherto. Prices are firmly held.

Petrolatum.—On the eve of carrying out a contemplated slight reduction of prices, refiners are being confronted with the probability that they will have to add somewhat to their quotations to cover the increased cost of fiber containers and wooden-stave barrels, which they will be forced to employ as substitutes for the hitherto generally used returnable drums that will be banned after November 13. One large refining interest is planning to employ 340-pound fiber containers for domestic shipments and wood barrels for export. Stocks continue ample.

Amorphous Waxes.—An active buying interest is noted. Stocks continue light. Prices strongly maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—A fair demand is reported, especially for the higher viscosities. Market now stabilized at the lower price levels established in the recent downward readjustment.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 23

Paraffin.—Buying brisk, market strong.

Petrolatum.—Container troubles factor, market firm.

White Mineral Oils.—Demand good, prices steady.

Los Angeles—October 23

Situation in paraffin wax unchanged. No new developments. Market interest good with supply insufficient.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisana has posted prices for crude oil obtained from wells in the Cypress Bayou, Indian Bayou and Larto Lake fields of Louisiana at substantially the same levels as those prevailing in other similar fields. The Shell Oil Company has been authorized to pay all its lessors in the Ventura avenue oil field in California the same price for royalty crude oil that it had been paying to them prior to February 2, last.

Fuel Oil.—In the Mid-Continent area, one hitherto low-man refiner has raised his price for No. 2 straw grade a quarter cent to a minimum of 3⅝c. per gallon. Other refiners in that region are holding out for 3⅞c.

Gasoline.—A temporary superfluity of natural gas has induced producers in the Southwest fields to lower their prices an eighth cent per gallon to 3½c. and 3⅝c. for 26-70 octane grades in tanks. The buying movement in all grades of gasoline has been contracted materially by the rationing movement.

Kerosene.—Stocks generally light and strongly held. OPA has announced, in amendment 35 to RPS 88, temporary maximum prices for kerosene and other distillate fuel oil produced in Michigan and for those products produced elsewhere and shipped into Michigan for sale.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS

From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, INC.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. · Refinery, WARREN, PA.

Multiple Uses of Natural Gas

A recent gigantic expansion of both production and consumption of natural gas is serving to spotlight this gaseous petroleum product and stress its importance as a valuable adjunct of war industries. Used originally only as a cheap source of heating in homes adjacent to the wells from which it was initially obtained, natural gas is today a prime factor in furnishing controlled heat in a vast variety of industrial applications. As a raw material, it is used extensively in the production of such commodities as carbon black, plastics, textile fibers, explosives and industrial chemicals.

Like the more highly developed light hydrocarbons obtained largely from natural gasoline — butane, propane and their derivatives — natural gas can be readily liquefied, shipped and stored in specially constructed tanks. Hence it no longer requires expensive pipelines for its transportation, although it is still pumped all the way from the Panhandle district of Texas into Chicago and thence eastward to the Atlantic Coast, in some instances.

Construction of the first large-scale commercial equipment for storage of natural gas in liquid form constituted one of the outstanding achievements in gas engineering only two years ago, when a successful process for liquefying it by refrigeration to minus 250 degrees, Fahrenheit, was evolved, together with suitable containers and auxiliary equipment for storing it in liquid form and regasifying it as required.

Natural gas is obtained chiefly from wells in twenty states. Its production is now running close to 4,000,000 million cubic feet a year.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—October 23

Gasoline.—Active interest, prices firm.

Kerosene.—Farm trade good, market steady.

Lubricating Oils.—Orders brisk, quotations hold.

— — — V — — —

Manpower Legislation Being Drafted

—Continued from page 7

most of the newcomers will have to be women.

He listed these three essential powers that should be provided in any national service legislation:—

1. Authority to require employers in any area to hire all workers through a central agency—the United States Employment Service or other central hiring systems, such as union hiring halls, if they meet specified standards.

2. Authority to control methods of labor utilization, preventing transfer of workers from a plant where they are needed to one where the demand is caused solely by improper utilization of labor or a desire to hoard labor.

3. Authority to compel individuals to remain on the job or to transfer to other jobs.

— — — V — — —

Gasoline "Trust" Damage Suit Defense Change Allowed

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and other major companies convicted in Madison, Wis., in 1938 of conspiring to increase gasoline prices were granted permission last week by Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone to set up a new defense in the $2,250,000 treble damage suit of the Northwestern Oil Company, Superior, Wis.

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Naval Oil Reserve Enlarged

President Roosevelt, in an executive order last week, enlarged Naval Petroleum Reserve in California. The order provided for the exterior boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 to be extended to include all lands within the areas in Kern county, Calif.

Botanical Drugs

Gums

—Continued from page 70

reasonably distant future. Offerings received from source.

Locust Bean.—Deliveries reasonably prompt. Sales backed by fair holding in quarters featuring item. Undertones steady to firm.

Tragacanth.—Now appears on list No. 3, WPB M-63 import order. Importations only by permit. No control on spot stocks.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Turns steadier following recent sharp price declines. Domestic production believed to protect all actual needs of nation. Stocks generally in very firm hands.

Buchu.—Situation considered tight. Getting replacements constantly annoying problem. Spot very firm. Little competition here. Demand moderate. Expansion of call likely to strengthen values.

Digitalis.—Steady. Stocks held in quarters noted for price firmness. Available supplies protect national needs well. No important surplus likely.

Henbane.—Stocks collected in Montana and Idaho reach firm hands. Local dealers bought liberally during collection season. Pharmaceutical companies also bought. Unsold balance of crop conservative in size.

Henna.—Competition apparent. Prices remain stable despite uncertainties of future replacement position. Demand has usual characteristics.

Horehound. Spot holders for top prices show disposition to shade. Failure of demand plays part in unsettling formerly steady spot position. Reserves prove sufficient.

Laurel.—Values had fair stability. Demand scattered. Lack of concentrated buying removes many price-moving influences.

Patchouli.—Top prices on market working lower. Range now to 40c. per pound. None other than narrow consuming demand accounts for weakening in upper range of price bracket. Sales have been made at 35c.

Senna.—Alexandrian siftings shaded to 21c. to 22c. per pound. All other prices, Alexandrian or T. V., leaves, remain on firm basis. Demand ordinary in character. Lacks large volume activity by buyers.

Stramonium.—Down to 25c. to 26c. per pound. Tendency to accept bids fairly broad. Stocks considered plentiful. Route to primary market, South America, open. In pinch, domestic needs could be covered by domestic collection. Jimson weed grows here plentiful as poison ivy.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Virtually unobtainable. Little even retained to supply stingy-sized lots to regular customers. Quoted prices mean next to nothing.

Colocynth Pulp.—Lack of demand softens top of price range. Range now to $1.25 per pound. Goods sell around $1.10 occasionally when competition presses.

Dragon's Blood.—Reeds cheaper at 95c. to $1 per pound under influence of competition. Call scraping bottom of consumer interest. Mexico recently offered goods to this market.

Ergot.—No lower but still comparatively easy under light demand, current supply, and offers of replacement goods.

Kola Nuts.—Goods reaching here go into consumption with fair promptness. No huge quantities stored in primary markets. Firm to steady undertones in local circles.

Papain. — Shows steady qualities coupled with fair but not expansive demand, spot goods. Stocks not of superior size. Prices maintain firm position.

Roots

Aconite.—No further price recession. Firm at $1.85 per pound, inside. Holdings conservative in size. Some still lack stocks.

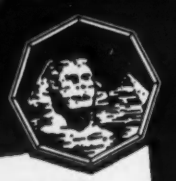
Belladonna.—Rather soft position. Little demand. Plentiful stocks, actually in hand or obtainable in the fields of cultivated material. Conditions favor buyers.

Burdock.—Sold at a shade lower price of 37c. to 38c. per pound. Not much offering at inside position. Demand light to moderate at best. Stocks conservative.

Cube.—War Production Board prohibits tin-plate packaging insecticide

—Continued on page 78

GUMS



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GUM KARAYA
(INDIAN GUM)
GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
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Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Industry, Briefly Elated by WPB Offer of Liberal Allocations of Chemical Nitrogen, Finds It Dead-Sea Fruit—New Crop Soybean Meal Unobtainable

With shortages of organic nitrogenates becoming more acute daily, all hope for substantial relief from the inadequacy of the supply of nitrogenous products available for the fertilizer industry has gone glimmering within the past week. For a brief period it appeared that the War Production Board, in an endeavor to bring about a more equitable distribution of chemical nitrates, was on the eve of making much more liberal allocations of nitrate of soda and liquid ammoniates among the manufacturers of fertilizer compounds through a revision of its allocations already made and planned. WPB representatives had promised materially larger allotments of these chemical nitrogen products to the fertilizer trade. But these have failed to materialize on any except a small scale.

And, while once more devoid of hope for substantial relief from the insufficiency of chemical nitrates, the fertilizer industry has learned that it is facing some unexpected shortages of fertilizer potash salts and concentrated superphosphate—which, it had previously been assured, was in plentiful supply—because of excessive takings of potash by makers of compounds lacking nitrates and because of hugely increased shipments of superphosphate to Great Britain.

Search for substitute nitrogenates of vegetable origin has been equally unsatisfactory because of appalling shortages of low-priced oil-bearing seed, bean and nut meals and the well-nigh prohibitive prices asked for the more expensive ones. Among those, soybean meal has presented a peculiar situation, with no new-crop material purchasable for delivery in the next four months, because of the Commodity Credit Corporation's action in encouraging the growers to hold back their yields for the higher prices scheduled for each succeeding month and in offering to buy their frost-damaged beans at the support or base prices which are pegged according to grade and quality, less previously scheduled damage discounts.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—A marked shortage of this material continues, unrelieved by recent heavy arrivals of castor beans from Brazil and a resumption of pressing operations at the two large plants of a leading oil producer. Prices very firmly held. Latest arrivals of beans at this port have aggregated 45,404 bags, with a weight of 6,746,450 pounds.

Cottonseed Meal.—Difficulties in obtaining adequate transportation facilities, rather than a shortage of this material, are making it troublesome for the trade to obtain all it desires. Market strong at $35.30-$35.60 for October delivery.

Fish Meal.—No menhaden scrap offerings of size have yet been made from new catch material by fish factories on the Atlantic coast and bays. OPA has issued a regulation, constituting Amendment 1 to Revised Price Schedule 73, outlining new methods for computing ceiling prices for Canadian West Coast fishmeal. In this regulation the buyer in the United States is permitted to pay for fishmeal, f.o.b. Seattle. The maximum price will be that established at Seattle for domestic fishmeal, plus as a freight allowance either (1) $5.10 per short ton or (2) actual transportation from Canadian production plant to Seattle f.o.b. less $2.10 per ton, whichever is the lower. Another provision allows Atlantic Coast fishmeal from Canada to be imported into the United States at a delivered price no greater than if the product had been manufactured at and shipped from a production plant located at either Boston or Baltimore.

Linseed Meal.—Keen buying interest continues to be shown. Prices strongly maintained at $36 per ton, in sacks, f.o.b. New York, for October-November-December deliveries, with pea size $1 more, and bulk $3 less. ODT Order No. 18, requiring that, when this meal is shipped by rail in bags, a minimum of 600 bags must be loaded and that when shipped in bulk, the meal must be loaded up to the

—*Continued on page 77*

Price Changes

Advanced

Hoofmeal, 17-18 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 25c. per unit.
Nitrogenous material, bulk, f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., Nov.-Dec. shipments, 40c. per unit-ton.
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, sacks, New York, resale, $10 per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Commercial Nitrogen Consumption

The following statistics on agriculture consumption of commercial nitrogen in the United States in 1941 were given in *The Fertilizer Review*, published by National Fertilizer Association, in an article written by A. L. Mehring. This article was credited with being a contribution from the Division of Soil and Fertilizer Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Chemicals Division, Office of Agricultural War Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

	Short tons of nitrogen					
Material	1910	1925	1937	1939	1941	1941 percent of total
Sulphate of ammonia	27,880	81,144	140,760	118,650	138,248	30.6
Ammonia liquor	.....	.....	6,250	7,500	8,900	2.0
Anhydrous ammonia	.....	.....	4,920	5,000	3,500	0.8
Ammoniating solutions	.....	.....	28,000	35,000	52,800	11.7
Nitrate of soda	35,030	104,562	128,150	111,231	140,400	31.1
Nitrate of soda-potash	.....	1,050	8,838	9,500	5,900	1.3
Calcium nitrate	.....	1,219	6,368	3,330	150	0.0
Calcium cyanamide	540	14,630	24,725	20,811	25,700	5.7
Ammonium phosphates	.....	1,300	7,800	6,079	6,200	1.4
Urea and calurea	.....	33	1,952	7,526	14,400	3.2
Other chemical nitrogenous	70	92	7,233	17,080	3,700	0.8
Cottonseed meal	29,502	21,018	8,250	11,434	9,500	2.1
Other seed meals	228	55	925	984	500	0.1
Castor pomace	850	1,700	2,630	2,923	4,350	1.0
Cocoa by-products	60	480	780	875	900	0.2
Tankage, process	240	9,600	9,440	7,802	9,000	2.0
Tankage, animal	15,960	6,020	2,800	4,744	4,000	0.9
Tankage, garbage	3,000	3,325	1,575	1,019	1,500	0.3
Fish scrap	7,000	6,450	5,781	4,152	4,000	0.9
Activated sewage sludge	.....	.....	4,320	2,755	6,960	1.5
Other sewage sludge	40	.....	500	947	1,000	0.2
Guano	1,634	1,242	619	1,927	2,000	0.5
Peat and humus	555	1,200	1,875	2,550	2,000	0.4
Dried animal manures	350	1,260	1,245	1,351	500	0.1
Tobacco stems	1,127	1,526	1,800	1,000	2,000	0.5
Bone meal	4,347	2,812	2,590	1,545	1,200	0.3
Dried blood	6,125	2,858	625	395	1,000	0.2
Miscellaneous natural organics	7,124	5,150	825	1,292	1,000	0.2
All materials	141,662	268,726	411,576	390,002	451,308	100.0
Recapitulation						
Ammonia nitrogen	27,880	82,508	175,547	157,229	179,665	39.8
Nitrate nitrogen	35,100	106,859	157,807	151,141	173,171	38.4
Synthetic organic nitrogen	540	14,663	31,642	33,337	47,062	10.4
Natural organic nitrogen	78,142	64,696	46,580	48,295	51,410	11.4
	141,662	268,726	411,576	390,002	451,308	100.0

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

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YES! YOU CAN BUY TIME!

The used machinery dealer with facilities for reconditioning (like us) literally buys back time.

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1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter with new lead covering; hydraulic closing.
14—Steel 1,200 gal. Jacketed Kettles with agitators.
1—10' diameter Copper Calandria type Vacuum Pan; print available.
1—Aluminum Vacuum Still, 5' dia. x 10'3" with coils.
1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 582 sq. ft., each effect.
1—Am. Machine Tool 50" Centrifugal Extractor, perf. steel basket.
1—Viersen 36" suspended type Centrifugal; rubber lined.
1—Sharples Centrifugal, clarifier type BLPIC.
1—Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge; type MP.
1—Sharples Centrifugal Clarifier with monel parts.
1—Buffalo 75 gal. Cast Steel, glass lined high pressure Autoclave.
1—W. & P. BB Jacketed Mixer; 9 gal.
1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Type Mixer.
1—W. & P. 200 gal. Unjacketed Mixer, Size 17XBB.
3—Barber Extra Heavy Duty Steel Jacketed Mixers; 2,000 lb.
6—Buhrstone lined 6'x6' Pebble Mills.
1—Raymond 2 roll high side Mill.
1—Raymond 4 roll low side Mill.
3—Raymond Mills No. 00 and No. 0000 with accessories.
1—No. 1 Rotary Cutter; with 5—24" knives.
1—Schutz-O'Neill 4 roll Mill, 9"x18".
5—Schutz-O'Neill Limited Pulverizers 16", 20", 22".
6—Horizontal Rotary Kilns, 7'x60', belt drive.
3—Abbe (Smidth) lined Ball Mills, 4'6"x18', pulley drive, with 75 HP, 440-volt, motor.
1—Allis-Chalmers lined Ball Mill, 4'6"x30', belt drive.
1—Allis-Chalmers double roll Crusher, rolls 18"x24", arranged for belt drive.
3—Tyler-Hummer Vibrating Screens with 3'x5' surface with motor driven Generator.
2—Rotex Sifters No. 4; 20"x48".
2—Devine 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Devine 100 gal. Cast Iron Vacuum Still.
1—Pfaudler 475 gal. Jacketed and Agitated Kettle.
1—Valles Aluminum Filter; 72 sq. ft. filt. area.
3—Sweetland Filters; No. 5, No. 7, No. 12.
1—42" Sperry 57 plate Filter Press; cast iron.
1—Shriver 42" three-eyed washing 40 chamber Filter Press.
4—Filter Press Skeletons; 3—30"
1—Johnson 27" round cast iron filter press, 36 plates.
1—Sperry 36" Filter Press; Jacketed Plate.
35—Welded Steel Horizontal Tanks; 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal.
30—Open Top Steel Tanks; 250 gal. to 5,000 gal.
2—500 gal. welded steel jacketed Kettles.
5—200 gal. glass lined, agitated Tanks.
1—2,000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Tank.
Kettles in copper from 25 gal. to 500 gal.

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Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Shriver filter press, 18 in. square, twenty plates and frames cast iron, closed delivery. Shriver diaphragm pump 8 gal. cast iron rubber ball valves, two agitators ½ horse, 8 portable Oberdorfer pumps, analytical balance, scales, etc. BOX 110, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Stone grinder, manufactured in France, diameter 1300 mm. for coarse, fine and superfine milling, supported on 4 cast pillars with gearing and ground plate for direct motor drive. Used only a few weeks. BOX 113, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 973, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE NEED immediately vacuum shelf dryers 500 to 2,000 sq. ft. pan surface, also corresponding accessories, vacuum pumps, condensers, etc. Wire or write air-mail full particulars and prices to Apartado 769, Mexico City.

WANTED:—Two bottom sections from oil expellers or oil screw presses which will be suitable for dewatering bagasse. Old model expellers may be satisfactory. Wire or write airmail full particulars and prices to Apartado 769, Mexico City.

WANTED—Two-20 in. to 40 in. centrifugals under-slung type preferred with non-ferrous basket. State price, where located and detailed specifications. BOX 115, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

SULFURIC - HYDROCHLORIC waste acids. Chemical concern in North Jersey has available from manufacturing processes, about 60,000 lbs. monthly, of material representing about 35 percent sulfuric, 13 percent hydrochloric. Willing to dispose of gratis. Applicant to pay removal charges. If interested, apply BOX 109, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

HIGHEST PRICES paid for any quantities standard, damaged, or off-grade salicylic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, and any other salicylic derivatives including salicyrides. Indicate quantities and location of any quantities for immediate purchase. BOX 112, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATING

1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press with Stainless Leaves
1—32" Iron Filter Press, 42 Plate
1—Paterson 7' x 5' 6"—Silex
2—Paterson 4' x 5'—Silex
1—Abbe 4' x 6' — Porcelain Pebble Mills, Motor Driven
5—48" and 60" Rubber Basket Extractors
5—Rubber Lined Tanks
4—6,000 Gallon Steel Pressure Tanks
2—1,000 Gallon Soap Kettles
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles, 50 to 350 Gallons
1—Truck Dryer
Pumps, Boilers, Generators

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
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WOrth 2-4582

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000 — 8,000 — 11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high.

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
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Positions Vacant

PRACTICAL VARNISH maker wanted with considerable actual experience in making of modern synthetic varnishes and allied products. Varnish research experience also desired. Must be draft exempt. Location South. Lacquer chemist also needed. BOX 982, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED salesman wanted to promote a line of naphthol dyes, salts and bases. Only men with excellent connections and brilliant sales record need apply. BOX 116, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, cosmetics, with experience in production, packaging and purchasing, for position of responsibility with manufacturer of drug and cosmetics located in metropolitan New Jersey. Excellent opportunity for man with executive ability. State education, experience, personal data, and references. BOX 107, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED FOREMAN wanted for lacquer factory. Permanent position for right man. State experience, age and draft status. BOX 114, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

1—800 gallon Kettle with Agitator
400 Ft. of 1½ stainless steel Tubing
4—Lead tanks 6' x 8'
1—275 gallon Jacketed Nickel tank with Agitator
3—Monel Tanks 16" deep x 32" wide x 19' long
2—Monel Tanks 16" deep x 32" wide x 10' long
5—Stainless Steel Troughs
500—Stainless steel, Monel and Aluminum trays
Large quantity of Monel Screening various meshes - - - Pumps all sizes

STORAGE & PROCESS EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, chief of commercial testing laboratory. Available for war work with or without own laboratory facilities. Specializing in petroleum, waxes, greases, lubricants, fuels, paints, textiles, metals, soaps, etc. BOX 108, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 77*

FOR SALE

1—6' x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
1—6' x 70' Rotary Dryer.
1—4000 gal. jack. sg. Lead lined Tank.
2—150 gal. W.&P. Mixers, double robin blades.
1—Size 9 Robinson Unique Batch Mixer.
2—3' x 6' Anco Chilling Rolls.
2—18" x 48" double drum Flakers or Dryers.
2—12" x 32" and 16" x 40" 3-roll Mills.
1—20" x 24" 2-roll Coal Crusher.
1—5 x 6' buhrstone lined Pebble Mill.

Send us your inquiries for Process Equipment and a list of your idle equipment.

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READY FOR USE

BLAW-KNOX Stainless Steel Autoclave, 60 gal., 750 lb. pressure.
Steel Autoclaves 1250 and 1500 gal. capacity.
BUFLOVAK Vacuum Drum Dryer, 48"x 40".
Double Drum Dryer 28"x 60".
Stainless Steel and Aluminum Drums, 24"x 28".
SHARPLES No. 6 Super Centrifuge.
KINNEY Vacuum Pump, 50 CFM.
STOKES Model "H" Vacuum Pump.

What have you for sale?

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

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"CONSOLIDATED"

FOR QUICK SHIPMENT OF NEEDED EQUIPMENT

From "A to V... _"

PARTIAL LIST

1—Proctor & Schwartz 9-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 1562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS: 1-Buffalo 48" x 40" Single Bronze Drum; 1-Devine 3' x 9' Double Bronze Drum.
1—10' dia. x 40" face REVOLVING DRYER.
7—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 1-Buffalo 5' x 30"; 5-Devine 4' x 25'; 1-Devine 4' x 30'.
4—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS: 1-4' x 12' dbl. drum; 2-Anco 4' x 9' single drum; 1-4' x 8'.
17—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS: 1-2200 gal., 2-1000 gal., 2-650 gal., 9-500 gal., 2-200 gal., 1-150 gal.
60—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12-45 gal.
1—20 gal. MONEL KETTLE electrically heated.
1—50 gal. STAINLESS STEEL LINED jacketed KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM JACK KETTLE, 2-80 gal., 1-60 gal., 2-40 gal., 1-20 gal.
4—300 gal. PFAUDLER WATER JACKETED KETTLES, side m.d. agitators; 1-125 gal.
10—300 gal. COPPER CLOSED TIN-COATED TANKS.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72", bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
8—PEBBLE MILLS: 1-Patterson, 6' x 7' Silex Lined; 1-32" x 42" rubber lined; other sizes.
1—Stokes 79-80 Combination TUBE FILLER, CLOSER Clipless Closure, m.d.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16 x 40.
8—1000 lbs., 800 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS, other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB, jacketed, 625 gallons; 1-size 15, 100 gal. jack.; 1-size 14,50 gal. jack.; other sizes.
4—4' x 6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale PACKAGING UNIT.

SPECIALS

1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7-hearth complete.
2—L.B. BUCKET ELEVATORS: 24" x 48" steel case; 1-90' c.c., 1-70' c.c. motor driven.
2—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, direct m.d.
2—Shriver 42" x 42" cast iron FILTER PRESSES, 40-chambers, plate and frame.
4—Worthington Duplex piston, bronze fitted PUMPS, 2-6" x 12" Magna, belt driven, 1-7" x 12" and 1-6" x 12", motor driven by 7½ HP, AC motors.
1—Hoepner 10 lbs. to 25 lbs. automatic SCALE and Filled BAG SEWER, motor driven.

1—Buffalo 17-shelf VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 42" x 42" shelves.
1—Sperry 42" x 42" CAST IRON FILTER PRESS, plate-frame, 55 chambers; 1-Shriver 36" x 36", washing, 60 chambers; 20 others, 30" x 30" to Laboratory sizes.
11—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; also smaller sizes.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 5 Roll High Side; No. 1 Beater Type; No. 0000.
3—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSORS, twin horiz., 250 tons each, direct motor driven to West. 500 HP synchr. Motors, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, motor driven with West. 100 HP 3-60-440 V.
2—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS: 1-6' x 24' Iroquois and 1-5' x 30' Iroquois, ⅜" shells.
2—All Copper EVAPORATORS: 1-Badger triple 450 sq. ft. per effect complete; 1-Standard triple 350 sq. ft. per effect, complete.

Send for Consolidated News listing complete stock

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 76*

Positions Wanted

DRUG EXECUTIVE thorough experience buying and selling fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, biologicals, crude drugs, wishes connection with reliable firm. Highest type references. Draft exempt. BOX 111, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Liquidation!

FROM SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

1—STRUTHERS WELLS VERTICAL STEEL TUBE EVAPORATOR, SINGLE EFFECT, HAVING 3306 SQ. FT. HEATING SURFACE.

1—BATTERY OF 2—250 HP. B. & W. STERLING TYPE BOILERS.

1—HAMILTON CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, 360 KW, 3/60/480 VOLT.

1—Steel jacketed Mixing Tank, 7'x10'.

2—Four Pass Heaters, 24"x12'.

4—Single Pass Heaters, 12"x8'.

8—Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

9—Steam Pumps, simplex and duplex.

17—Motors, 3 to 100 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt.

3—Redwood Tanks, 16'x12'.

2—Bimco Classifiers, rake type.

1—Stephens-Adamson 4" Tubular Conveyor.

MISCELLANEOUS: Machine Shop Tools, pipe, steel plate, valves, fittings, etc.

Send for Circular

SELECTED SPECIALS

1—ROTARY DRYER, 6'x70'.
4—ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x15'.
1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, plate and frame, 30 chambers.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36".
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".
17—Lead Valves, 2".
3—Tolhurst 32" Centrifugals, motor driven.
3—Roller Mills, Lab., 9"x24", 12"x32".
2—Day 5"x12" Roller Mills.
6—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, 20, 40, 80 gals.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".
2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.
3—PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYERS, 4'x6'x7' HIGH.
3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".
1—Horsey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30".
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Jaw Crushers, 6"x9", 9"x15".
22—Storage Tanks, from 5,000 to 50,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 1 Pulverizer, motor driven.
1—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.
1—Day Cincinnatus 112 gal. Mixer, heavy duty, motor driven.
4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple deck.
14—Pebble Mills, Lab., to 600 gals.
6—Sharples No. 6 Clarifiers.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26" to 60".
22—Batch Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
26—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
4—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, 10.
19—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Tanks, to 1,000 gals.

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Cash Buyers of Your Surplus Equipment—From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

PUMPS

	GPM	Head	Speed	Make	Model
	100	59′	1150	Platt	2
	100	30′	1740	Allis Chalmers	SSJOR
(2)	50	50′	1720	Dayton Dowd	CS1½
	25	150′	1165	Century	
	150	27′	1750	Advance	SH
	100	30′	1740	Allis Chalmers	SSJOR
	300	150′	1800	Gould	
(2)	5	300′	1150	Northern	2E
	100	110′	1155	Williams	
	1800	47′	1970	Alberger	8″CC
(2)	175	60′	1735	Courtney	3″2B
	90	80′	1850	Gould	
	450	65′	1750	Hayton	

The Motor Repair & Mfg. Co.
1545 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE
LOCATED PHILA., PENN.
Complete Buckeye Oil Pressing Unit consisting of 4 Buckeye Hydraulic Presses, Pump and Accumulators, Roller Mills, Crushers, Grinders, Kettles, etc.
Send for Special Bulletin

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16″x40″ inclined Steel Roller Mills.
1—Allbright-Nell Atmos. Drum Dryer, 3'x8'.
1—Devine 4'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Proctor Automatic Soap Chip Dryer.
6—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, and 8.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18″ to 36″ sq.
1—Abbe 000 Lab. Rotary Cutter.
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14″x8″.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14″x5″.
2—Worthington 12″x12″x12″ Vac. Pumps.
1—Beach-Russ No. 6 Compound Vac. Pump.
2—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, Jack.
2—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, unjack.
1—Creamery Pkge. Mfg. Co. Homogenizer, motor driven.
1—Cherry-Burrell Type No. 100 Viscolizer.
6—Varnish Kettles, up to 200 gals.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12″x30″ and 16″x40″.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
3—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26″, 32″ and 40″.
10—Stone Mills, 10″ to 32″.
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
18—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 10,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24″x18″ Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
6—Williams & Jay Bee Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22″ Attrition Mill.
1—Link Belt 75′ Slat Conveyor.
1—Stedman 42″ Ball-Bearing Disintegrator.
15—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 10 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

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Department E
426 BROOME STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sierra Tungsten Company, Bakersfield, Calif., plans to enlarge its 50-ton milling plant to 150 tons daily.

Wanted

New or Used

Colton A Pill Plant

Consisting of

No. 0 Colton Pill Machine

No. 00 Colton Ball Machine

If complete plant not available, will accept inquiries on each machine.

Address Box 106, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Fertilizer Materials

Nitrogenates

—*Continued from page 75*

marked capacity of the car, becomes effective November 1.

Nitrate of Soda.—Moving largely into consuming channels having allocations but in insufficient quantities into the hands of mixers of complete fertilizers. Prices well maintained on schedules announced for October by importers of the natural nitrates and manufacturers of the synthetic product.

Nitrogenous Material.—Market here remains virtually bare of immediately available material. Expected offerings of the Carrollville, Wis., interest have not yet materialized. However, a limited amount of this material has been made available to old customers in Southern territory on an allocated basis of $2.90 per unit-ton, at Chemical, Ill., for November-December shipments. This price is 40c. per unit-ton above that hitherto quoted at Chemical, Ill.

Peanut Meal.—In active demand, with buying for November delivery running to sizable proportions. Prices strongly held at $35.10 per ton at Alabama-Georgia producing points.

Soybean Meal.—Aside from resale operations, in which prices of $48 per ton have been paid, there is no current movement in this meal. Most growers are continuing to withhold their new crop beans from the market for the higher prices that are scheduled for December and succeeding months. While the nominal price at Decatur is $30 per ton for November delivery with $8 added for freight and other charges to New York, this base price is scheduled to be marked up 25 cents each month after November and it is not expected that any deliveries of size will be made for four months.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — WPB's promise of an adjustment of allocations so as to allow more of this ammoniate for use as nitrogen in fertilizer compounds has failed to date to benefit the fertilizer industry in more than small measure. Prices at plants and ports continue firmly maintained at the OPA ceilings. Estimates on operation of by-product cokeovens for week ended October 17 indicate a production of 38,128,560 pounds from this source.

Potashes

WPB representatives have recently hinted at a shortage of fertilizer potash salts, in view of the excessive takings of mixers who have turned to muriate and sulphate salts with greater avidity since they were so drastically limited in allotments of nitrates. Leading domestic producers have sold their entire output of these salts through next March and present offerings are meager.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Market for domestic bone, both raw and steamed, continues strong, in absence of imports. Offerings are small and prices well maintained.

Phosphate Rock.—A moderate buying interest is shown in both Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown phosphate rock at the revised prices named by OPA in its Maximum Price Regulation No. 240. Supplies, however, are ample for current requirements.

Superphosphate.—There is a fair request for all descriptions of superphosphate. Difficulties are being encountered, however, in contracting for adequate rail shipping accommodations.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Extensive buying of crude sulphur continues to be recorded as fertilizer interests have been eager to avail themselves of the opportunity to stock up heavily, at WPB's suggestion, in order to avoid possible further congestion of transportation facilities. Prices well maintained. No Spanish pyrites is yet available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—October 23

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—$30 per ton, ports, when available.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton, ports; $28 per ton, ovens, when available.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $35.30 to $35.60 per ton, Southeast.

Peanut Meal.—$35.10 per ton, November, Alabama-Georgia producing points.

Baltimore—October 23

Fish Scrap.—Operations in the menhaden fishing fleet last week were halted by weather conditions, and the situation has not improved or steadied sufficiently to impart a show of activity to the industry even in places where such operations might under more favorable circumstances be undertaken, as, for instance, off the North Carolina coast.

Chicago—October 23

Bone Meal.—Steamed bone meal quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco. Low grade, raw, upwards of $37 per ton, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco.

Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.28 per unit of ammonia.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 per ton.

San Francisco—October 23

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sold subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—The market is firm and stocks scarce. Little if any offered here. Named at $4.40 to $5 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

—V—

Essential Oils

Aromatic Chemicals

—*Continued from page 72*

Linalool.—Limited stocks prevent market assuming size actual consuming need suggests.

Linalyl Acetate.—Most dealers report starvation stocks. Some call market nominal.

Menthol.—Firm. Some tendency upward. Stocks on short side.

See Page 34

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ASBESTOS—5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
3,000 bgs, 609,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank
AMOSITE—1,970 bgs, 394,000 lbs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
CRUDE—1,200 bgs, 240,000 lbs, J P Morgan & Co
FIBER—1,000 bgs, 203,000 lbs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
300 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Barclay Bank
BANANA FLAKE—350 cs, 12,139 lbs, David Kannengiesser
150 cs, 8,129 lbs, R B Hayhoe & Co
BAUXITE—16,731 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
BEEF EXTRACT—43 cs, 4,859 lbs, Wilson & Co
LIVERS—89 bgs, 10,412 lbs, Wilson & Co
BRISTLES—36 bls, 10,304 lbs, Defence Supply Corp
CASTOR BEANS—29,729 bgs, 4,453,850 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
12,744 bgs, 1,911,600 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
2,540 bgs, 381,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
CELERY SEED—43 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp
89 bgs, 11,278 lbs, M Barbanell, Inc
CHROME ORE—6,725,152 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
COCOA BEANS—2,400 bgs, 480,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
CORKS—87 bgs, Dodge Cork Co
50 bls, Bridgetts & Co
25 bgs, Victory Shipping Co
WASTE—4,808 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—60 cs, 2,904 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
150 cs, 12,500 lbs, Gerhard & Hey Co
DILLSEED—200 bgs, 22,800 lbs, Northwest Agriculture Export & Import Co
ERGOT—90 cs, Parke, Davis & Co
FISH LIVERS—500 tins, 19,936 lbs, Mead, Johnson & Co
HAIR, COW—10 bls, 14,235 lbs, Prime Tanning Co
COW TAIL—7 bls, 2,340 lbs, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
11 cs, 3,832 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
6 bls, 2,107 lbs, N Wagman Co
GOAT—107 bls, Philip Scheerr & Son
248 bls, M Barbanell, Inc
HORSE—30 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
126 cs, F H Cone & Co
4 cs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
2 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
3 bls, All Transport & Storage Co
114 cs, Samuel Zeitlin & Son
HORSE TAIL—59 cs, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
4 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
10 bls, Hair & Fiber Supply Co
HENNA LEAVES—162 bgs, 25,760 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
ILMENITE SAND—1,000 bgs, Bank of New South Wales
IPECAC ROOT—14 bgs, 4,400 lbs, S Jackson & Co
60 bgs, 6,802 lbs, S B Penick & Co
20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
4 bgs, 440 lbs, Biddle, Sawyer & Co
20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
15 bgs, 1,650 lbs, S Jackson & Co
6 bgs, 660 lbs, R D Heins
LEAD, PIG—120 bars, Bank of Australia
MANGLE BARK—90 bgs, M E Shoen & Co
MANGROVE BARK—8,424 bgs, M E Shoen & Co
MENTO LEAVES—226 bls, Giulie Hirsch
MICA—8 cs, 910 lbs, American Mica Works
126 cs, 12,529 lbs, L J Buck, Inc
101 cs, 11,998 lbs, Cunningham Import & Export Co
1,260 cs, 138,600 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
BLOCK—25 cs, 2,750 lbs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
70 cs, 8,083 lbs, A O Schoonmaker Insulator Co
7 cs, 770 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
353 cs, 38,850 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
CUT—47 cs, 5,170 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
DISCS—1 cs, 110 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
FILM—4 cs, 440 lbs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
10 cs, 1,100 lbs, J F Garneau Co, Inc
9 cs, 990 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
71 cs, 7,810 lbs, Metal Reserve Co
3 cs, 341 lbs, Eugene Munsell & Co
MICA SPLITTINGS—50 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
75 cs, J F Garneau Co, Inc
4 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
75 cs, 87,854 lbs, Cornelis & Suhr
386 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
2,657 cs, Metal Reserve Co
MYROBALANS—1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Barkey Importing Co, Inc
640 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Hammond & Carpenter
NICKEL MATTE—688 tons, International Nickel Co
OIL, CASTOR—250 dms, 122,815 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co
250 dms, 122,815 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
COD—100 dms, 100 cks, Scandinavian Oil Co
FUEL—58,721 bbls, 2,466,282 gls, Standard Oil Co of N J
LEMON—4 cs, Compagnie Parento
LEMONGRASS—13 dms, 14,308 lbs, United States Rubber Co
ORANGE—3 cs, Compagnie Parento
SANDALWOOD—61 cs, 6,812 lbs, Geo Uhe Co
14 cs, 1,715 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
SASSAFRAS—17 dms, New York Trust Co
14 dms, Irving Trust Co
SUNFLOWERSEED—387,345 kilos, 852,819 lbs, Bunge North American Grain Co
OPIUM—130 cs, 27,216 lbs, Merck & Co
ORRISROOT—121 bgs, 11,442 lbs, Allcock Mfg Co
OURICURY KERNELS—1,736 bgs, 232,909 lbs, Commodity Credit Corp
PETROLEUM—2 dms, The Texas Co
1 dm, Lyman Briggs
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—23,100 bgs, 2,772,000 lbs, International Product Corp
5,528 bgs, 543,366 lbs, Baker Iron & Dockstaden, Inc
4,026 bgs, 483,120 lbs, The Tannin Corp
3,935 bgs, 472,200 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
4,232 bgs, 507,840 lbs, Irving Trust Co
ROCK CRYSTALS—21 cs, 2,963 lbs, National City Bank
3 cs, 387 lbs, Int American Product Co
53 cs, 6,890 lbs, Argus Credit Bank
27 cs, 3,510 lbs, Western Electric Co
26 cs, 3,380 lbs, Brazilian Trading Co
62 cs, 8,060 lbs, National City Bank
60 cs, 7,800 lbs
SAFFRON FLOWERS—4 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
SESAME SEED—128 bgs, 22,735 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
SHARK LIVERS—4 bxs, 120 lbs, Bank of China
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—10 bls, 1,160 lbs
TALC, CRUDE—4,286 bgs, 625,190 lbs, Heyman & Co
TUNGSTEN—1,662 bgs, Metal Reserve Co
WATTLE BARK—2,185 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
EXTRACT—6,346 bgs, The Tannin Corp
WAX, CARNAUBA—28 bgs, 3,605 lbs, Smith & Nichols
OURICURY—56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, E A Bromund Co
55 bgs, 11,121 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
44 bgs, 8,800 lbs, W R Grace & Co
99 bgs, 19,800 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
110 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Smith & Nichols
55 pkgs, 11,121 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
396 bgs, 79,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
55 bgs, 11,121 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
ZINC CONC—4,005 tons, Union Bank of Australia
ZIRCONIUM ORE—1,004 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Union Ore Corp
1,000 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Foote Mineral Co
4,377 bgs, 402,875 lbs, Schwabach & Co
1,000 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
1,000 bgs, 111,100 lbs, Esoritine Levy, Ltd
2,040 bgs, 224,400 lbs, Samuels & Co, Inc
SAND—18998 bgs, Bank of New South Wales

- - - —V- - -

Philadelphia Imports

MICA—38 cs F C Gulock & Co

- - - —V- - -

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—12,860 tons
MANGANESE ORE—9,100 tons

- - - —V- - -

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

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American Potash Names Bromine, Bromides Agents

The American Potash & Chemical Corporation has completed appointments of less carload distributors of its bromine and U.S.P. ammonium, potassium and sodium bromides. Appointments are as follows:—

For bromines, domestic, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Baker Chemical Company Phillipsburg, N. J.; export, F. W. Berk & Co., Graybar building, New York.

For bromides, domestic, Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N. J.; Kraft Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill.; Canada, St. Lawrence Chemical Company, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal; export, S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church street, New York; F. W. Berk & Co., New York.

Joseph Turner & Co. will handle bromide sales in the East, while Kraft Chemical Company will distribute in the Mid-West. A similar setup applies to bromine sales with J. T. Baker Chemical Company, active in the East, and Mallinckrodt Chemical Works in the West. Carload sales will be handled direct by American Potash & Chemical Corporation, 70 Pine street, New York.

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Botanical Drugs

Roots

—Continued from page 74

and glass permitted substitutes. Conmade from cube base. Black-plate servation measure. Market quiet under complete government control.

Derris.—WPB prohibition and permission mentioned under Cube prevails on derris.

Dandelion.—More competition brings lower price at 32c. to 33c. per pound. Market definitely routine. Mostly hand-to-mouth activity by buyers. Supplies equal to current call.

Gentain.—Apparently on week side. One lot, named whole root low as 42c. per pound. Spot market considered to be 55c. in most directions.

Hellebore.—Good market would exist for black root were it available. None offered firm, spot. White out of season and consequently dull. Prices for powdered white root steady.

Helonias.—Shade lower market. Sale reported at 64c. per pound. Narrow consuming interest. Country reserves built to fair size last Summer.

Licorice.—Range narrower, whole root being 15c. to 17c. per pound. Tendency to accept bids noted. Some Spanish cutting available around 20c. per pound; very small lot.

Rhubarb.—Holding firm to strong on basis of far-below-normal supply.

Senega.—Slightly lower at 61c. to 62c. per pound. Not much trading at moment. Lack of orders contributes to developing competition.

Valerian.—Selling pressure continued. No further change, open quotations.

Seeds

Anise.—Prices unchanged. New variety, described as Syrian, offered spot at 30½c. to 31c. per pound. Demand spotty.

Canary.—Fractionally higher at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound for Argentine seed. Morocco unchanged.

Caraway.—Syrian seed lowered. Spot, dewhiskered, 58c. to 60c. per pound. Goods afloat, 55c. to 57c. Slow market.

Cardamom.—When permitted charges are added to ceiling spot price of $1.70 per pound results on bleached seed.

Colchicum.—No stocks reported available. None known to be in prospect.

Gold of Pleasure.—Spot reported at 30c. to 32c. per pound. March quotations, maximum sized lots, highest at 25c. per pound.

Larkspur.—New crop goods close at hand. Offered at $3.25 to $3.50 per pound. Buying suspended, pending arrival of goods.

Mustard.—Good quality, California brown seed, down to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. California yellow, lower at 8c. to 8½c. No change in other varieties.

Niger.—Spots shaded to 15c. to 16c. per pound in very slow market.

Pumpkin.—Easier and lower, though dull, market at 12c. to 18c. per pound.

Quince.—Competition more aggressive. Market unsettled. Spot prices lower. Range, $1.50 to $1.75 per pound.

Stavesacre.—Leading suppliers report nothing to cover on firm basis.

Stramonium.—Spot offerings return. Made at 20c. to 21c. per pound. Good reserves.

Worm.—Lavant seed off the market. Only domestic remains for potential buyers.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican selling spot at 22c. per pound after all permissives of price ceiling have been reckoned.

Cassia.—Prices mean virtually nothing since virtually nothing is available in leading firsthands.

Clove.—Spot Zanzibars shaded to 18¼c. per pound. Well below price ceiling.

Ginger.—Some ceiling prices shaded substantially. Unbleached Cochin, down to 25½c. per pound.

Paprika.—Some good quality Portuguese material offered spot at 38c. per pound. Top quality offered at 39c. Both a shade lower.

Pepper.—Carolina red peppers offered at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Find buyers more receptive. Black and white peppers steady.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 19 to October 23, inclusive, comprised 6 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close,
March	6.63	6.63	6.63 bid
December	...	...	6.55@ 6.58

Pimento.—Holders not disposed to sell on ceiling basis. Called too low.

- - - —V- - -

Export License Grouping Plan Issued

—Continued from page 5

ter is to be handled under the individual commodity price regulations and the general maximum price regulation. A study of the present individual regulations now is being made to determine if the maximum prices established by them are adequate to cover export expenses incurred in connection with such sales. Special provisions will be written into those regulations which are found to make inadequate provision at the present.

Among the specific export expenses, for which compensation is to be allowed on sales to procurement agencies of the United States of commodities intended for shipment abroad, if present ceilings are inadequate, are extra packaging and extra transportation, demurrage and storage, and selling servicing costs actually incurred. These points are contained in an OPA statement which asserts:—

Sales to procurement agencies of the United States of commodities intended for shipment abroad or by the Lend-Lease Administration often involve export functions. The OPA ruling of June 16 has caused some misunderstanding. OPA now affirms that these sales are destined for export; that export functions are frequently performed; and that compensation is to be allowed for the performance of these functions. Such sales, however, are not subject to the Maximum Export Price Regulation. These sales are covered by ceiling prices different from those applicable to sales made directly to foreign buyers through the usual private export channels.

- - - —V- - -

OPA Defines Export Policy

Coaltar products; medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; chemical specialties; industrial chemicals; pigments, paints and varnishes; fertilizers and fertilizer materials; and soap and toilet preparations.

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Publicker Butyl Alcohol Petition Denied by OPA

The Office of Price Administration has denied the petition of the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for an exception from the maximum price regulation No. 37 for sales of normal fermentation butyl alcohol and normal fermentation butyl acetate.

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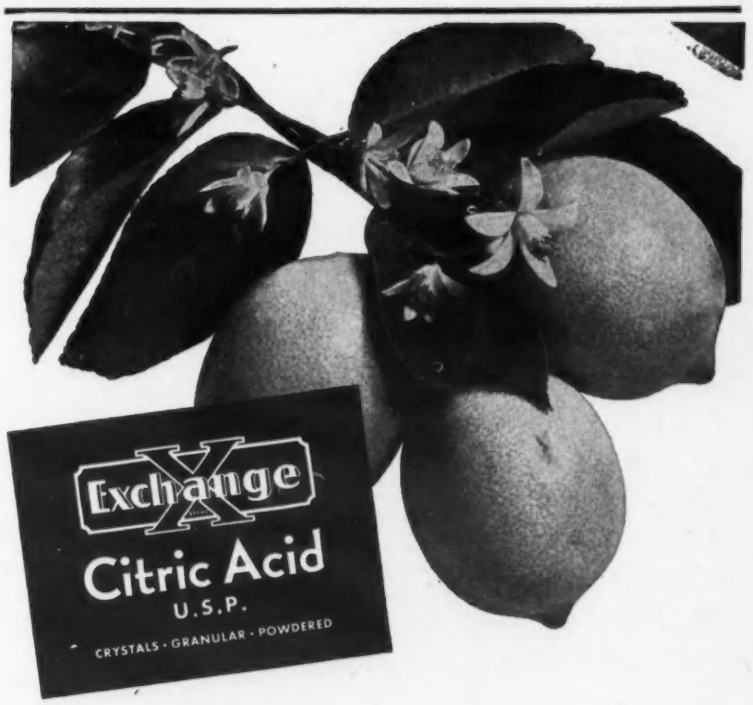

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